

REPORT

OF

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 10th January 1885.

CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
Dependence of England upon natives for the defence of India	39	Appointments in the Survey Department	50
France in the Eastern Peninsula	ib.	The tenants of the khas mehals	51
The Delimitation Commission	ib.	Capital punishment	ib.
England's dependence upon Indians at the time of an invasion of India by another power	40	Cruelties in the Pubna Jail	ib.
British rule and Indians	ib.	Lord Ripon's departure	ib.
Mr. Justice West	41	The cruelties in jails	ib.
Progress made by Indians	ib.	The first error of Lord Dufferin	ib.
Admission of natives into the Survey Department	42	Terrible oppression in the Lunatic Asylum at Russa	52
Sir Rivers Thompson	ib.	Tramway accidents	ib.
Mismanagement in the Eastern Bengal Railway	ib.	Gambling	ib.
The Postal Cheque Department	ib.	The memorial of Holkar's subjects	ib.
Baboo Srinath Roy	ib.	The leave of Mr. Mackenzie	53
The officers of the Subordinate Educational Service	ib.	The <i>fracas</i> in the Presidency College	ib.
Lord Dufferin	ib.	Famine in Burdwan	ib.
Publicity of legislative measures	ib.	The Eastern Bengal Railway	ib.
Irregularity in the registration of land in Rajshahye	43	The policy of the Government of India	ib.
The Tenancy Bill	ib.	A request	ib.
How to govern India	ib.	The demands of the people	ib.
The additional appointments in the High Court	ib.	The natives and the Anglo-Indians	54
The Bhowanipore rape case	ib.	Advice to England	ib.
Lala Hakim and Mr. MacLean	ib.	The <i>Uttarpara Hilakari Sabha</i>	55
The Magistrate of Cuttack	ib.	The Knighthood of Mr. Thompson	ib.
Engineering appointments	ib.	The Bhowanipore rape case	ib.
Mohur Gope's case	44	Thefts in Muktagachha	ib.
The <i>fracas</i> in the Presidency College	ib.	Lord Dufferin's remarks upon the wearing of English dress by natives	ib.
The additional judgeships in the High Court	ib.	Moral teaching in Indian schools	56
The Bhowanipore rape case	ib.	Admission of natives into the Survey Department	ib.
A case of cannibalism	ib.	The Police	ib.
The investiture of a ward with holy tread	ib.	Lord Dufferin	57
Famine in Bengal	ib.	The ryots of the Midnapore khas mehals	ib.
The farming of cattle pounds	45	Nabab Abdul Luteef	ib.
The advantages of governing India	ib.	Borrowing of money by civilians	ib.
Brutal oppression of the English	ib.	Cutting down of jungle in the villages under the Santipore thana	ib.
Oppression on coolies in Assam	ib.	The outstill system	ib.
The complaints of Paratal	46	The Maharajah of Susang	ib.
Lord Dufferin	ib.	Lord Dufferin	ib.
The dress question	ib.	Sources of information possessed by Government	58
Famine in Bengal	ib.	Cruelties in the Presidency Jail	ib.
The dress question	ib.	The knighthood of Mr. Thompson	ib.
Mr. Coxhead and Baboo Krishna Chandra Banerjee	47	The removal of the Shibganj Munsif's Court to Nababganj	59
Cruelties in the Presidency Jail	48	Lord Dufferin and the wearing of European dress by natives	ib.
The grievances of the sub-deputies	ib.	Lord Randolph Churchill in India	ib.
A drunken railway guard	ib.	The mismanagement of the Eastern Bengal Railway	ib.
The Burdwan Municipality	ib.	The election of the Chairman of the Rajpore Municipality	ib.
Distribution of rice	ib.	Cruelties in the Presidency Jail	60
Famine in Kulna	49	What Indians have learnt from the reception of Lord Ripon	ib.
Famine in Mantesvara thana	ib.	The Bengali Judge of the Monghyr Small Cause Court	ib.
The Bhowanipore rape case	ib.	The Sanitary Committee	ib.
Sir Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I.	ib.	The dress question	61
The Government of India	ib.	The sudder system and the outstill system	ib.
Mr. Mendis at Midnapore	50	Cruelties in the jails	ib.
Mr. B. L. Gupta	ib.	Mohur Gope's case	ib.
The Bharat Sanjivani Sabha	ib.	Laluram Pande's case	ib.
Mr. Larminie of Kishnagore	ib.		
Mr. Atkinson, the Collector of Tinnevely	ib.		
The Bhowanipore rape case	ib.		

CONTENTS :

	Page.		Page.
Lights in railway trains ...	62	Memorial of Baboo Krishnadas Pal ...	69
The monopoly of the civilians ...	ib.	Mr. Beadon and the death of a prisoner in the Presidency Jail ...	70
The munificence of Maharani Svarnamayi ...	ib.	A hostel for female students of the Medical College ...	ib.
Sir Rivers Thompson ...	ib.	The liberal views of officials ...	ib.
The Lunatic Asylum at Russa ...	ib.	An English driver ...	ib.
Calcutta Municipality ...	ib.	Sir Rivers Thompson ...	ib.
The Additional Judges of the High Court ...	ib.	Englishmen offended at unpalatable truths ...	ib.
Free distribution of food ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin's remarks upon the wearing of European dress by natives ...	ib.
Meeting of the tenants of the khas mehals ...	ib.	Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee ...	71
Famine in Tentulia ...	ib.	Admission of natives into the army and Volunteer Corps ...	ib.
Anglo-Indians ...	63	Lord Ripon ...	ib.
The shooting down of the Indian coolies in San Farnando ...	ib.	Mahomedans in high office ...	ib.
The ryots of the khas mehals ...	64	A difficult problem ...	ib.
Watson and Company, and the ryots of the chur Moreecha Deeyara ...	ib.	Registration of permanent rights ...	72
A Forest School in connection with the Cooper's Hill College ...	65	The Burdwan Municipality ...	73
Admission of natives into the Survey Department ...	ib.	Oppression on prisoners in custody ...	ib.
Enhancement of rent in the Midnapore khas mehals ...	ib.	Tigers at Santipore ...	ib.
Appointment of Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee as Acting Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division ...	ib.	The cruelties in the Presidency Jail ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin's remarks upon the wearing of European dress by natives ...	ib.	The knighthood of Mr. Thompson ...	ib.
The shooting down of Indian coolies in Trinidad ...	66	Mahomedan appointments ...	ib.
Oppression in jails ...	ib.	European officials ...	ib.
Sir Rivers Thompson ...	ib.	Occupation of educated men ...	74
The conferring of the title of "C.S.I." upon Mr. Primrose ...	ib.	Mr. Baker at Tarakesvara ...	ib.
Cruelties in the Presidency Jail ...	ib.	Proposed division of Midnapore into two districts ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin ...	67	Municipal elections in Balasore ...	ib.
Registration of permanent tenures ...	ib.	Lord Ripon and the Bengal zemindars ...	ib.
Cruelties in the jails ...	68	Deaths of two Uriya Rajahs ...	ib.
The Tenancy Bill ...	ib.	Uriya text-books ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin and the Indian Association ...	69	Kumar Baikuntha Nath De ...	75
The three new Judgeships in the High Court ...	ib.	Municipal elections in Cuttack ...	ib.
Sir Rivers Thompson ...	ib.	Municipal elections in Orissa ...	ib.
Laluram Panday's case and European offenders ...	ib.	Government Uriya Translator ...	ib.
Appointment to the Additional Judgeships in the High Court ...	ib.	The Chota Nagpore Railway ...	ib.
Lord Randolph Churchill ...	ib.	Orissa Canal oppression ...	ib.
The dismissal of a civilian for borrowing money from a person living under his jurisdiction ...	ib.	Complaint against the Postal Department ...	ib.
		Cruelties in the Presidency Jail ...	ib.
		Government and the Press ...	76
		The Local Self-Government Bill ...	ib.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong ...	700	
2	"Tripurá Vartávana" ...	Comilla ...	.....
3	"Prem Pracháriní" ...	Nawabgunge, Barrackpore.	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Alok" ...	Calcutta ...	.....
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká" ...	Ditto ...	700	5th January 1895.
6	"Arya Darpan" ...	Ditto ...	102	2nd ditto.
7	"Bangabási" ...	Ditto ...	12,000	3rd ditto.
8	"Bartábaha" ...	Pubna ...	.....
9	"Bharat Hitaishí" ...	Burrisal ...	450	
10	"Bharat Mihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	625	
11	"Bardwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	296	6th ditto.
12	"Bikrampore Patriká" ...	Dacca ...	756	
13	"Charuvartá" ...	Sherepore, Mymensingh ...	529	5th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakash" ...	Dacca ...	425	4th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	800	2nd ditto.
16	"Gramvartá Prakashiká" ...	Comercolly ...	500	3rd ditto.
17	"Halisahar Prakashiká" ...	Calcutta ...	.....
18	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Beauleah, Rajshahye ...	200	31st December 1884.
19	"Jatiya Suhrid" ...	Calcutta ...	700	
20	"Medini" ...	Midnapore ...	500	
21	"Murshidabad Patriká" ...	Berhampore ...	437	
22	"Murshidabad Pratimidhi" ...	Ditto ...	.....
23	"Navavibhakar" ...	Calcutta ...	850	5th January 1885.
24	"Paridarshak" ...	Sylhet ...	440	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	900	2nd January 1885.
26	"Prántavási"	Chittagong ...	600	
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	600	2nd ditto.
28	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beaulah ...	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	220	
30	"Sádháraní"	Calcutta ...	500	4th ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Ditto ...	500	31st December 1884.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	1,500	5th January 1885.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	3rd ditto.
34	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	345	
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta ...	.....
36	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs ...	1,000	5th ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Calcutta ...	3,000	
38	"Surabhi"	Ditto ...	700	6th ditto.
39	"Udbodhan"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik Vártá"	Calcutta ...	450	
41	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto ...	225	5th to 9th January 1885.
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	2nd to 8th ditto.
43	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto ...	625	2nd to 8th ditto.
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto ...	520	3rd to 8th ditto.
45	"Prabháti"	Ditto ...	1,000	5th to 10th ditto.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
47	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	1st January 1885,
48	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	500	5th ditto.
49	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	300	3rd ditto.
50	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore ...	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Jám-Jahan-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	2nd ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	100	
53	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	250	
54	"Uroo Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	2nd to 10th January 1885.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
57	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
ORIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	250	13th and 20th December 1884.
59	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	200	16th and 23rd ditto.
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	116	11th and 18th ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
61	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	December 1884.
62	"Taraka"	Ditto ...	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna ...	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
64	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia ...	.....

POLITICAL.

The *Sádhárant*, of the 4th January, says that if England satisfies Indians and checks the unruly Anglo-Indians, neither France nor Russia, nor both combined, will be able to deprive her of India. There are 130 million males in India. Of these 60 millions are capable of bearing arms. If the English Government apprehends that Afghans will join Russians and fight against it, and that the Burmese will join the French and invade Pegu, it should strengthen Indians. There are now 66,000 English soldiers in India. Government can at most bring another 66,000 English soldiers from England at a time; but it will not be easy to bring so many soldiers from England at all times. If a war breaks out here between England and France or Russia, there will be war in Europe also; consequently England will not be able to spare so many soldiers. Under these circumstances, England will have to depend for the defence of India upon Indians. The number of Anglo-Indians outside the army and of Eurasians is so small that Government will not obtain much help from them. It being so, Government should strengthen Indians by immediately repealing the Arms Act, by appointing natives to high posts in the army, and by furnishing native soldiers with arms as good as those used by European soldiers. As Government has become wiser after 1857, there is no fear any longer of a Sepoy mutiny. Government should not dissatisfy natives and native princes by abolishing the armies of the latter. Both Liberals and Conservatives know that England will have to depend upon Indians for the defence of India. Both parties have shown that India is a source of strength to England by sending Indian troops to Malta and Egypt.

ADHARANI
Jan. 4th, 1885.

2. The same paper says that there has been for a long time past secret ill-feeling between England and France owing to the desire of each for the occupation of the Eastern Peninsula. England has occupied a considerable part of that Peninsula. A body of Englishmen desires that England should drive France out of the Eastern Peninsula. But it is not easy to do so, as the French are a powerful nation, and as their dominion has been in a considerable measure firmly established in that region. The writer cannot say that the French do not covet the parts of the Peninsula outside the British possessions. Lord Dufferin will surely watch the movements of France as he will watch the movements of Russia. The writer will be glad if no quarrel breaks out between England and France. Englishmen who are hostile to France are trying to induce England to engage in war with France by appealing to her fear that France will monopolize the trade with China by occupying the Eastern Peninsula. The writer says that when nothing is to be gained by enmity England should remain on friendly terms with France.

SADHARANI.

3. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 5th January, remarks that though the English members of the Delimitation Commission have reached their destination in Afghanistan, they cannot set to work, inasmuch as the Russian members have given it out that they cannot reach the place until after two months. This has greatly annoyed the English members, but they are careful enough not to express their feelings. Patience is the *forte* of Mr. Gladstone, and he will not express his annoyance over such a trifling matter, but act according to the wishes of the Russians. The English members, it is hoped, will, during these two months of their enforced inactivity, endeavour to make many enquiries about the country and to establish influence over the people. But there is also some risk in this course, namely, that this waiting for the Russians may be construed by the people in that part of the country as an attempt on the part of the English to

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Jan 5th, 1885.

Dependence of England upon natives
for the defence of India.

France in the Eastern Peninsula.

The Delimitation Commission.

obtain favours from the Russians. If that were the case, the somewhat prolonged stay of the English members of the Commission in that country would probably lead the people to conceive greater dread and reverence for the Russians.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Jan. 5th, 1885.

4. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 5th January, says that Russia and France are now respectively on the west and the east of India. If the English Government apprehends the hostility of these powers in future, it should adopt precautions from this time. It should above all satisfy Indians by removing their grievances. The Arms Act should be repealed without delay. If ever Russia or France invades India, the Arms Act, if left unrepealed, will ruin the English. Because Napoleon III repressed the martial spirit of the French owing to distrust, he had to surrender to the Germans. England will be placed in no ordinarily perilous situation if only one of the abovenamed powers attacks India. But one cannot but shudder when one thinks of the perilous situation in which the English will be placed if those two powers invade India combinedly. If the English Government apprehends any such danger it should from this moment strengthen Indians. The English Government can at any moment raise in India an army of 50 millions of soldiers. To say nothing of France and Russia, the whole of Europe cannot raise such a large army. By not repealing the Arms Act Government is not only weakening India, but is also wounding the feelings of natives by distrusting them without any reason. Whether Government trusts Indians or not, it will have to depend upon them for the defence of India against a French or a Russian invasion. There are now only 35,000 English males in India. Of these 5,000 are under 20 years of age. The number of adult males among the Eurasians to whom Government shows greater favour than to natives, who are allowed to enlist as volunteers, and upon whose services Government surely counts in times of danger, does not exceed 18,000: consequently there is no hope of any great help from that quarter. Government will have therefore to depend upon Indians. It is needless to say that native soldiers will become more efficient if natives are appointed as their commanders. How, again, will Government get as many English commanders as may be necessary? Government will show no unprecedented magnanimity if it appoints natives as commanders. France and Russia have appointed their conquered subjects to such high military offices in Algeria and Central Asia respectively. Those Englishmen who recommend the abolition of the armies of the native princes recommend a suicidal policy. The native princes have 305,235 soldiers and 5,252 canon. If the princes are kept satisfied, these soldiers will be at the service of the English Government. Government should not listen to those Englishmen who recommend a policy by which it will be deprived of the services of the troops of the native princes in times of danger.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

SAHACHAR
Dec 31st, 1884.

5. The *Sahachar*, of the 31st December, says that two great powers—Russia and France—are now respectively on the west and east of India. The English fear that Russia will invade India by occupying Afghanistan, and that France will establish her dominion over the Eastern Peninsula by occupying Burmah and Siam. It is natural that England should be afraid when there are two such powerful enemies on two sides of India. A sovereign endeavours to ascertain the feelings of his or her subjects when a foreign enemy is at the gates of the country. Because France and Russia are now on two sides of India, the English Government is anxious to ascertain the feelings of Indians.

British rule and Indians.

It is no wonder that he whose own heart is full of distrust should distrust every body. If the English Government distrusts Indians on the ground that they have not the white skin of Englishmen, and do not follow the religion of the English, it has not understood the lesson taught by American history. It is not possible for the official who cannot win the hearts of the people to govern them successfully. Before 1857 several incompetent and inexperienced persons were entrusted with the administration of India. These men knew not that the best policy is to keep the people satisfied. The mutiny of 1857 is due to the faults of these men. Since the great danger of 1857, Government has come to see more and more clearly that confiding and affectionate treatment is a far better means of keeping the people in subjection than brute force. Unfortunately for England and India a bad ruler like Lord Lytton was appointed Viceroy. But fortunately for both, Lord Lytton was succeeded by a ruler like Lord Ripon. Lord Ripon extinguished the fire which his predecessor had kindled. There is no fear now of disturbance of the peace in India. Now profound peace and contentment prevail from Kumayun to Cape Comorin and from Peshawur to Pegu. The 250 millions of Indians are now quite ready to be slain even by Englishmen for the sake of the English Government. Those Englishmen who, like the Editor of *St. James's Gazette*, are at this time trying to make Englishmen hostile to Indians by pretending to apprehend rebellion are the greatest enemies of England.

6. The same paper says that Mr. Justice West of the Bombay High Court is really a very noble-hearted man. Selfishness and prejudice, which are the faults of Anglo-Indians, have not been able to corrupt his heart. By judging in an impartial spirit the administration of Lord Ripon, he has not only increased his own glory, but has also increased the glory of the whole English nation. Men like Mr. Justice West remind natives that there are still noble-hearted men among Anglo-Indians.

SAHACHAR
Dec. 31st, 1884.

7. The same paper calls the article in the *Pioneer* headed "If it be real, what does it mean?" an extraordinary article, because it never thought that such an article could ever appear in that paper which sees no merit in natives. It has been said that the Anglo-Indians will not be able to understand the true significance of the enthusiasm of natives for Lord Ripon. Anglo-Indians have been domineering over natives for a long time. There is, besides, a sort of unity among the Anglo-Indians. If an Anglo-Indian insults and beats a native, neither the officials nor the Anglo-Indian community take any notice of it. Government, of course, is opposed to such tyranny. Even a Viceroy like Lord Lytton protested against such treatment of natives; but the Secretaries to Government and the Magistrates frustrate Government's intention of putting down such tyranny with a firm hand. According to these officials, natives in order to be truly loyal must not only respect the Queen and the Viceroy, but must also be servile to all Englishmen. For this reason even when Indians were more attached than ever to the Queen and ready to do anything at the bidding of Lord Ripon, the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer* and several other Anglo-Indian papers and the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* recommended the gagging of the native press. The writer says that Sir Rivers Thompson is practically the servant of the Defence Association. Never before did the official and non-official Anglo-Indians commit so much oppression as under Sir Rivers Thompson. He is unheeding of the progress of time. Under these circumstances, the native press opposed his policy just as the Liberals oppose the policy of the Tories. Still the native press is called disloyal. Lord Ripon understood the change effected by

SAHACHAR.

time. The writer hopes that the civilians and the non-official Anglo-Indians will recognize this change.

SAHACHAR,
Dec. 31st, 1884.

8. The same paper says that the higher posts in the Survey Department were so long the monopoly of Englishmen and the Eurasians. Lord Ripon has ruled that henceforth, one-fourth of the number of these higher posts shall be given to Indians. The writer is glad that the same salary and allowances will be given to Indians as to Englishmen and Eurasians. He complains that while it has been ruled that natives will have to enter the department by passing an examination, no such rule has been made in the case of Englishmen and Eurasians. The writer says that appointments should be given according to the results of a competitive examination. The Surveyor-General should be allowed no discretion in making appointments.

SAHACHAR.

9. The same paper is glad that knighthood will be conferred upon Mr. Thompson, and hopes that he will obtain still higher distinctions by entitling himself

Sir Rivers Thompson.

more and more to the reverence of the people of Bengal.

SAHACHAR.

10. The same paper says that complaints regarding mismanagement and the inconveniences of passengers are being heard since the Eastern Bengal Railway passed into the hands of Government. Government should enquire into the matter.

Mismanagement in the Eastern Bengal Railway.

SAHACHAR.

11. The same paper is glad that Mr. Dillon has resolved to re-establish the Cheque Department. The Cheque Department was abolished and the Examiner's Office was established in order to find employment for Englishmen and Eurasians on large salaries by depriving several natives drawing small pay of their posts. By the creation of the new office, though the establishment expenditure increased by 50 to 60 thousand rupees annually, business was not more smoothly done than formerly. For this reason it has been resolved to re-establish the Cheque Department.

The Postal Cheque Department.

SAHACHAR.

12. The same paper is glad that Baboo Srinath Roy, an Officiating Judge in the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is discharging his duties with great credit. The writer hopes that Government will make him permanent in the post.

Baboo Srinath Roy.

SAHACHAR.

13. The same paper has heard that Mr. Croft has recommended that the majority of the officers in the Subordinate Educational Service should be allowed the full pay of the grades to which they belong. Government will do justice to these officers if it acts according to Mr. Croft's recommendation.

The officers of the Subordinate Educational Service.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Dec. 31st, 1884.

14. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 31st December, says that narrow-minded officials never failed to thwart the object of the Queen's Proclamation, and of the repeated pledges of the Parliament of Great Britain to govern India on enlightened principles. Lord Ripon has done his best to check these narrow-minded men, and there is no doubt that Lord Dufferin will follow his footsteps. The grateful people of India have not yet forgotten the services of great men like Lord Cornwallis, Lord William Bentinck, Lord Canning, Lord Mayo, and Lord Ripon, and Lord Dufferin has raised high hopes in their minds by promising to follow the example of these men in the government of India. From his antecedents Lord Dufferin seems to possess great experience of Indian affairs, and he is noted for his impartiality. He won by good government the hearts of the people of Canada.

Lord Dufferin.

HINDU RANJIKA.

15. The same paper says that all Bills and Circulars should be sent to all newspapers and to public associations. They should also be circulated among

Publicity of legislative measures.

the panchayets with a request that those bodies should explain the object of these Bills and Circulars to the people under their jurisdiction. The translations of the Bills and Circulars should be made in clear and easy language, so that they can be understood by all classes of the people.

16. The same paper complains that the amla of different Collectors put different interpretations on the Land Registration Act of 1876, and the registers are kept in different ways in different districts. Government has nothing to lose by this diversity of practice, and so Government does not interfere in the matter. Even in the Rajshahye Division different Collectors keep their records in different ways.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Dec. 31st, 1884.

17. The same paper hopes that Lord Dufferin will pass the Tenancy Bill after mature deliberation. The fate of the zemindars and raiyats, and therefore of the country, depends upon the Bill.

HINDU RANJIKA.

18. The *Education Gazette*, of the 2nd January, says that Lord Ripon understood the fact that the condition of the people of India has changed greatly since the commencement of British rule, that the people have become more enlightened, and that their eyes have opened. They can no longer be governed by simple brute force. Lord Ripon understood this state of things thoroughly, and he governed well. The seed sown by him will bear fruit in time. Lord Dufferin has promised that he will follow the policy of Lord Ripon, that he will extend education, and support the self-government policy. If he acts according to his promise, India is sure to be prosperous and happy.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Jan. 2nd, 1885.

19. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 2nd January, approves of the appointment of Baboo Chandra Madub Ghose, who is really an able man, and condemns that of Messrs. Beverley and Trevelyan than whom many abler men could have been found to fill up the additional judgeships in the High Court.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
Jan. 2nd, 1885.

20. The *Samvád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 2nd January, notices the dismissal of the Bhowanipore rape case by Mr. Rattray, and remarks that it is a matter of great surprise that the planters in the mofussil commit heinous offences and yet go unpunished under the civilized rule of Englishmen.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Jan. 2nd, 1885.

21. The *Pratikár*, of the 2nd January, says that both Lala Hakim and Mr. Maclean were charged with drawing illegal travelling allowances; but Lala Hakim was dismissed, and Mr. Maclean allowed to retain his post. The writer is glad to notice that this matter has been made the subject of a question in Parliament. He hopes that if instances of injustice like this attract the attention of people in England, the highhandedness of the officers in this country may diminish.

PRATIKAR,
Jan. 2nd, 1885.

22. The same paper notices that the Magistrate of Cuttack drove away all the people from the Judge's office where the recent municipal elections were being held, and whipped a respectable gentleman. Is this worthy of a Magistrate? Will not Lord Dufferin take any notice of this?

PRATIKAR.

23. The same paper is glad to notice that the natives of this country will get appointments in the Engineering Department from this time. Unless justice is done to the people, no permanent relation can be established between the English and the natives.

PRATIKAR.

PRATIKAR.
Jan. 2nd, 1885.

24. The same paper says that Laluram Panday had money, and so by moving the High Court he obtained his release, but the Judge of Purneah could not hold Mohur to be innocent. He has confirmed the sentence passed on Mohur by the Magistrate, though under a section different from that under which the Magistrate's sentence was passed. Is this justice?

PRATIKAR.

25. The same paper is glad to notice that the sentence of one year's rustication passed on some of the students of the third-year of the Presidency College has been so far mitigated that they will be allowed to appear in the examination though not from any Government college. This will not matter much, as there are many private institutions where they can receive their education.

PRATIKAR.

26. The same paper does not understand why, while there are many abler men, Messrs. Beverley and Trevelyan are appointed Additional Judges of the High Court.

PRATIKAR.

27. The same paper says that the Bhowanipore rape case came up before Mr. Farrer on Monday last. He took the deposition of Ramjiban and issued summonses against the witnesses; but Mr. Walton has not been summoned. A warrant has been issued against Prasanna. Why should it be so? What is her fault?

PRATIKAR.

28. The same paper has the following:—"The case of Krishna Das has been disposed of. The Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Ishan Chandra, has fined him Rs. 15. Krishna Das is a poor man. Where can he get Rs. 15 at once? So he had to suffer intolerable agonies under the custody of the constables for a long time. We are glad to learn that afterwards a muktear of the court taking pity on him released him by paying Rs. 15. We do not like to say anything on this subject. We do not think that the judgment of Baboo Ishan Chandra is either good or legal. We hope that a motion will be made before the Judge to contest the legality of the Baboo's decision. No one will be safe if everything which is annoying is to be considered as punishable. There is grave doubt whether Baboo Ishan Chandra himself will be safe in that case."

PRATIKAR.

29. The same paper says that Rani Arnakali, the widow of the late Baboo Annada Prasad, a rich zemindar, has applied to the Collector of the district for funds to enable her to invest her minor son with holy thread in a becoming manner. If the Collector refuses to furnish her with funds on such an occasion, the whole blame will rest on Bagala Baboo, for Mr. Anderson is a new man. The Court of Wards should see that the feelings of the Rani are not wounded unnecessarily in this matter.

PRATIKAR.

30. The same paper notices that reports on the state of crops in the districts of Patna, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The writer is surprised to find that in these reports the officers admit that there is great distress, and that the afflicted should be provided with employment, but none have ventured to suggest in what sort of work are they to be employed. Many have thought it sufficient to leave that matter to the consideration of the Road Cess Committees. But those Committees provide a certain number of men with employment every year. If they are to give employment to a larger number of men, where are they to get the funds? This is a consideration which seems to have escaped every one of the officers concerned. Mr. Farrer has admitted that work should be provided for these extra hands; but he says that at present the work they

have obtained is sufficient, that it will be necessary to get them employment in March and in April.

31. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that formerly cattle pounds were managed by men appointed by Government. But when these men began

The farming of cattle pounds.

to have recourse to illegal means to defraud Government it was thought expedient to farm the pounds. The Government has nothing to lose by farming, but the people are greatly oppressed by the farmers. The number of pounds has increased. The pound-keepers have begun to give a commission to every one bringing an animal to the pound, and so low class people find it profitable to catch cattle and bring it to the pounds to the great annoyance and vexation of the people.

32. The *Prajābandhu*, of the 2nd January, says that the advantages derived by England from her government of India are incalculable. The possession of India has increased the importance of England;

The advantages of governing India.

but that is only a nominal gain. The pecuniary gain of England is also great. India gives occupation to a very large number of Englishmen. It has given England full advantage of unrestricted trade with a vast continent. The cost of the Military Department of England has been thrown on the shoulders of India. The fighting power of England has been greatly increased by the formation of the sepoy army, and that power was greatly felt when a large number of the sepoys was stationed at Malta. The vexation of England for the sake of India is also great. England has to deal with the neighbouring States with great dexterity. There is no knowing how much fighting England will have to do with Russia. She has already to maintain a very large naval establishment. She has to keep Egypt in her power.

The people of India are enjoying profound peace under the English. The population is increasing very rapidly: so much so that the people are being reduced to great poverty. Communications have opened up the country. The produce of Indian fields has found a market. Indian labour has become valuable. Courts, police stations, post-offices, schools, have been established. Thefts and gang robberies have been put a stop to. The *Suttee* has been abolished. Many have obtained employment. These are the advantages derived by India from English rule. On the other hand, she has to maintain a large army and a very costly civil establishment. The people have lost their character. They have lost the strength of their mind and of their body. Their manufactures have been ruined. The financial position of India is extremely precarious. The expenditure exceeds the income, and so the Government has to depend on the opium trade. Every Englishman is an autocrat and wants to share the power entrusted to the Viceroy. The East India Company was aware of this trait in the English character, and it did not therefore allow many Englishmen to come to this country.

33. The same paper refers to the Bhowanipore rape case and the Alipore tea garden outrage case, and remarks that one is tired with hearing the stories

Brutal oppression of the English.

of English oppression. The rape case at Allahabad, the outrage on Sukermani, the oppression by the driver at Dibrugarh, the death of Ahladi, the rapes on Mani and Prasanna, and crushing a native to death under a horse's hoof in Assam, the grievous hurt on Kalu Sheikh, the rupture of spleen at Cawnpore—these show how the people are being oppressed by Anglo-Indians. The Government of India should take these cases into their consideration, otherwise the stream of oppression will wash India away.

34. The same paper says that a large number of coolies are being killed by starvation in Assam without the world knowing anything about it. Hundreds of

Oppression on coolies in Assam.

PRATIKAR.
Jan. 2nd, 1885.

PRAJABANDHU.
Jan. 2nd, 1885.

PRAJABANDHU.

PRAJABANDHU.

coolie girls are being made victims of attempted outrage by brutal Englishmen, and none know anything about their sufferings. When a coolie tries to return home after completing his term of service, a demand is immediately made on him of the alleged arrears of the price of his food. If he pays up with the last farthing he has saved, he is shut up in a dark hole, where the brutal *sahib* enters and beats him mercilessly. Tears gush forth from his eyes, and blood gushes forth from his wounds! What a heart rending sight this is! What has the poor and helpless coolie done to deserve all this? Will not Government lend its ears to the stories of these oppressions? Does it not consider that if allowed to go unpunished, these oppressions will increase, and spread the seeds of discontent and unrest over the whole country?

PRABANDHU.
[Jan. 2nd, 1885.]

35. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that the village roads of Paratal in Burdwan being in a very bad state of repairs, an application has been

The complaints of Paratal.

made to the Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, for a grant. The writer hopes that the grant will be sanctioned.

There is a letter-box in the village, which is opened every alternate day by a peon from the Jamalpore sub post-office. This puts men to great inconvenience. The writer hopes that a sub post-office will be established in the village.

ARYA DARPA.
Jan. 2nd, 1885.

36. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 2nd January, says that Lord Dufferin has promised to support the self-government policy of Lord Ripon. He has not expressed

Lord Dufferin.

his views on any other subject, inasmuch as he has yet much to learn about Indian affairs. The writer says that the silence of Lord Dufferin is commendable. A wise man should not say anything on any subject without studying it thoroughly.

ARYA DARPA.

37. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin asked in a most friendly manner why some Bengalis adopted European dress while they looked like princes

The dress question.

in their native dress. The writer approves what His Lordship has said. This may, it is hoped, bring those who dress like Europeans on frivolous pretexts to their senses.

ARYA DARPA.

38. The same paper says that there is no doubt that famine has made its appearance in the districts of Burdwan and Beerbhoom. A good harvest has been gathered

Famine in Bengal.

in in the villages of Sarbomangala, Kelenai, Ekchaka, Dufferpur, Hatgachha, Mahesvarapur and others. But the writer says that he has seen with his own eyes signs of distress in these very villages, because people from famine-stricken villages have come to these to get work. Mr. Coxhead, the District Magistrate of Burdwan, went to different places in his district and distributed money from his own pocket. The writer was one day going to Culna on board a steamer; he met some agricultural labourers on it. They belonged to the district of Nuddea. They were in great distress for food and so they went to the southern districts in quest of work. It is sure that great distress prevails in three or four districts. Government should very carefully watch the progress of the distress. It should not rely on police reports alone.

BANGABASI.
Jan. 3rd, 1885.

39. The *Bangabasi*, of the 3rd January, says that it would have been better for Lord Dufferin not to have

The dress question.

mentioned anything about the dress of the natives who have returned from England. The condition of the people is sufficiently wretched. At such a time an agitation on the question of dress is not desirable. The people are sorry for the dress adopted by these gentlemen, but they do not show their indignation. It is a matter of regret that men cannot work successfully preserving at the same time their nationality.

40. The same paper notices that Mr. Coxhead, the Magistrate of Burdwan, expressed a desire to see the special famine correspondent of the *Bangabási* because the Magistrate thought that the correspondent might be in a position to give valuable information. Baboo Krishna Chandra Banerjee, the special correspondent, went accordingly to pay his respects to the Magistrate, who gave his thanks to the *Bangabási* for its work in connection with the recent scarcity. But he remarked at the same time that the reports of the *Bangabási* are coloured. He reminded the correspondent of the story of "the wolf, the wolf." The *Bangabási* reported that Bhushan Bagdi of Kaksa had died for want of food. But the Magistrate said that the Sub-Inspector, who is a responsible officer of Government, had in his report attributed the death to other causes. The Magistrate expressed his surprise that the Editor of the *Bangabási* who is a resident of Burdwan, should be so ill-informed. The correspondent was at his wits' end. Was he invited by the Magistrate simply to be insulted? The Magistrate evidently did not want to receive valuable information, but to impart such information to the correspondent. He might easily have spared himself the trouble. It would have saved Mr. Coxhead's time and the Baboo's expenses and his disappointment. The writer does not know with what sort of civility the officers in England treat the representatives of the press. But Mr. Coxhead's treatment of the Baboo did not appear to the Editor to be proper.

Mr. Coxhead said that the *Bangabási* is irresponsible. But, asks the writer, what interest has the *Bangabási* to publish lies week after week after sending men to roam about the country for collecting information? As to the death of Bhushan Bagdi of Kaksa, Baboo Krishna Chandra was informed about the circumstances of the death by Baboo Aghornath Chatterji. But did the Sub-Inspector, who has informed the Magistrate otherwise, ever ask Aghor Baboo as to the cause of the poor man's death? If so, the writer would be glad to know what the Baboo said to the police officer. If the Baboo has not been asked, the officer seems to have no idea of his responsibility, and the *Bangabási* cannot be accused of being irresponsible. Mr. Coxhead has not considered both sides of the question. But the writer is glad to hear that whatever the sense of responsibility of the *Bangabási* may be, Mr. Coxhead has acknowledged the necessity of granting relief and has commenced operations. Mr. Coxhead expressed his regret that the *Bangabási* had not informed him of these matters, but at once rushed into print, and that he had not facilities of reading these vernacular papers. To this Baboo Krishna Chandra replied that Mr. Coxhead could have informed himself about these matters by reading the report on native papers, which is prepared in the Translation Department of Government. But Mr. Coxhead informed the Baboo that that report is not sent to him. This is news to the writer. He was under the impression that all Government officers could see the report, but he is now disabused. He is surprised to find that even heads of districts do not get it. It is not possible that these district officers should see vernacular papers. They neither see the original nor the translation, and still they express their opinion on these papers. This is curious indeed. Then, are those pages so full of abuse of the native press which grace the Gazette every year written from pure inspiration? Mr. Coxhead himself remarked that the tone of the vernacular press had been becoming worse and worse for the last two or three years. How did he come to that conclusion? But if what Mr. Coxhead said be true, every one will be able to know the value of official reports. It would be a great service done to the country if on this occasion arrangements could be made for sending the report on native papers to the district officers. If the Government thinks that the sending of the report to the district

officers would be a loss, the writer would rather advise it to abolish the Translation Department.

BANGABASI.
Jan 3rd 1885.

41. The same paper approves of the suggestion made by the *Statesman* newspaper that Mr. Beadon, the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, should be criminally prosecuted for causing the death of one Ruttan, a prisoner who was so cruelly tortured under his orders that he died in three days in the hospital. One Jordan came to the *Statesman* office to show how cruelly he had been treated. This Jordan was thrown into a pond, and was taken out only when he was half dead from the effects of drowning. The writer thinks that a public enquiry should be held about the cruelty practised in the Presidency Jail.

BANGABASI.

42. The same paper says that under the present rules for the appointment of Deputy Magistrates, the Sub-Deputies can never become Deputies. When Sir George Campbell introduced the Sub-Deputy system, a promise was held out to those passing in the higher grade that they would be eligible for Deputy Magistracies and Deputy Collectorships without passing any other examination. Many passed the higher examination, and are serving the Government with credit since that time. They were examined in all those subjects in which the Deputy Magistrates are now examined under the new rules, with this addition that they were examined in surveying, riding, and so on. The writer is under the impression that an injustice has been done to the Sub-Deputies by these new rules.

BANGABASI.

43. The same paper publishes a letter in which the writer gives an account of the misdeeds of a drunken railway guard. The writer left Sealdah by the 7-30 train in the morning and reached Kumarkhali at 3 in the afternoon. He found that the eastern extremity of the platform was crowded. On going to the spot he found the guard of the train to be in a state of intoxication. The station-master went to give him the line clear message. The guard abused him and assaulted him, and struck another officer of the station. He also attacked the writer, but could not strike him. The station-master telegraphed this affair to the Traffic Manager. The Sub-Inspector of Police came there with four constables, but did not venture to arrest the guard. The guard left the station with the train in that very state.

BANGABASI.

44. The same paper remarks that a Bengali has been appointed the Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality. Baboo Nalinaksha Basu has been appointed to that high office. The writer hopes that the ability of the Baboo and the energy of the newly-elected Commissioners will ensure the improvement of the municipality.

BANGABASI.

45. The same paper says that Baboo Krishna Chundra Banerji, the special correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, has distributed pice in various villages suffering from the effects of the scarcity, but he has not been able to make any arrangement for free distribution of rice in any other place than Bara Palasan. He thinks that free distribution of rice has become necessary in three villages, namely, Nashgram, Karuigram, and Gidhagram. People are likely to die if they do not get relief. The writer does not believe that Government will readily consent to grant relief. The small amount of money which still remains in the hands of the Editor will be spent next week in making arrangement for the distribution of rice; but more money is wanted. The public is gratified by the prompt action of the *Ahiritolah Sabha*.

46. The same paper publishes a letter from Baboo Benode Behari Basu, an inhabitant of Kaigram, in the Mantesvara thana of the Kulna sub-division,

Famine in Kulna.

which confirms the statements of its special famine correspondent. The writer says that the statements of Baboo Krishna Chundra are not exaggerated. The Deputy Magistrate of Kulna is doing his best for the last three or four months to collect information about the impending famine. But what can he alone do? If relief works are not commenced in the villages of Kulna, Ause, Gidhagram, Piplun, Karanda and Madhpore, people are sure to die of starvation.

BANGABASI.
Jan 3rd, 1885.

47. The same paper publishes a letter signed by Baboo Govinda Chundra Banerji, the chief guru of Denur Chak, Baboo Ambica Charan Brahmachari, a teacher of the Kaigram school, Baboo Issan Chandra Gon and Baboo Baul Chandra Kundu, which confirms the statements made by the special famine correspondent. The four gentlemen have followed their respective avocations in the villages named for a long time past.

Famine in Mantesvara thana.

BANGABASI.

48. The same paper is glad to hear that the Commissioner of the Presidency Division has written to the Magistrate of Moorshedabad, pointing out the unreasonableness of granting permission to prosecute Ramjibun for bringing a false charge. It is a matter of congratulation that after the Kishnagore student's case the Commissioner should be found to keep an eye on the proceedings of the Magistrates.

The Bhowanipore rape case.

BANGABASI.

49. The same paper is glad to notice that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has obtained the title of K.C. S.I. Every Bengali will be glad at this piece of good news. Mr. Thompson has not been so much honoured by the new title as the title has been honoured by being received by him.

Sir Rivers Thompson, K.C. S.I.

BANGABASI.

50. The same paper says that generally men of very first class abilities are appointed Governors-General of India, and it is a presumption on the part of men like the Editor to give them any advice. But the Governor-General is necessarily a foreigner and ignorant of the state of the country, and bad counsellors try to throw dust into his eyes. It has become therefore necessary to say a few words of advice to Lord Dufferin.

The government of India.

BANGABASI.

Many entertain the hope that the coming of Lord Dufferin will unite the Anglo-Indians and natives, and say that such union will be a very happy one. The writer does not entertain such hopes, for he is strongly of opinion that there can be no reconciliation between the natives and Europeans. But a few turbulent Englishmen are committing all sorts of oppression. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin will have an eye on these men.

The writer requests His Lordship to take the condition of the lower classes into his consideration. They form the foundation of society, but they are always treated with contempt. There are very few who think of them. How many are there who try to remove the grievances of these men?

There are two different ways in which information about the state of the country can be obtained by a Government—first by its own officers, second through the press. It is very unfortunate that the statements of officers and those of the press do not often agree. The writer thinks the statements of the officers are not correct because their mode of obtaining information is at fault. For instance, the Lieutenant-Governor asks the Commissioners of Divisions to submit a report about the scarcity in a month. The Commissioner sends a copy of the Government letter to the Magistrates, with

a request that reports may be submitted to him in three weeks. They, again, send copies to Sub-divisional Officers to send reports in two weeks. They, again, in their turn ask the Sub-Inspectors of Police to send their reports in a week. The poor Sub-Inspector who has 150 to 185 villages under his jurisdiction collects together all the chowkidars in his thana, and obtains all the information from these illiterate, and ignorant men, and sends up his report. These reports form the basis of official information.

India is an agricultural country. The writer hopes that during the administration of the new Viceroy an impetus will be given to practical agriculture.

BANGABASI.
Jan. 3rd, 1885.

51. The same paper says that it has received a letter from Baboo Kailas Chandra Maiti of Midnapore against Mr. Mendis at Midnapore.

Mr. Mendis, the Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of the settlement work in the Khas Mehals. The *Medini* often exposed the misdeeds of this officer. The case is *sub judice*. The guilt or otherwise of Mr. Mendis will be proved in court. The writer forbears to make any remarks on the case, but publishes a true copy of the application that has been filed against him. The application states that Mr. Mendis assaulted one Chandi Pradhan.

BANGABASI.

52. The same paper says that there are nine Bengali civilians. Of these one has been removed from the service, and two have not yet arrived in this country.

Mr. B. L. Gupta.

Of the six that are holding civilian appointments, Baboos B. L. Gupta, R. C. Dutta, A. Barua, B. Dé and K. G. Gupta are very popular. They generally win golden opinions wherever they go. Baboo B. L. Gupta was recently Judge of Beerbhoom. At the time of his departure from that place the notabilities of the district, both European and Native, met together to give him a hearty farewell.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 3rd, 1885.

53. The *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd January, is glad to learn that an association, named the Bharat Sanjivani Sabha, has been established through the exertions of

The Bharat Sanjivani Sabha.

some educated gentlemen for the purpose of extending the political education of the people and for the purpose of putting a stop to oppression. Baboo Manoranjan Guha, the Secretary of the Association, has gone abroad for the dissemination of political ideas.

SANJIVANI.

54. The same paper learns that Mr. Larminie, the Magistrate of Kishnagore, has signified his inability to become a Municipal Commissioner unless he is

Mr. Larminie of Kishnagore.

also appointed the Chairman. This shows that the majority of civilians are unwilling to serve under natives. The writer remarks that the hopes of the people will never be realised until the Civil Service is abolished.

SANJIVANI.

55. The same paper notices with pleasure the dismissal of Mr. Atkinson, the Collector of Tinnevely, for borrowing money from a resident of the district.

Mr. Atkinson, the Collector of Tinnevely.

SANJIVANI.

56. The Berhampore correspondent of the same paper says that, according to the order of the District Judge, the Bhowanipore rape case was heard by the

The Bhowanipore rape case.

Magistrate of the district. The Magistrate has enlarged Ramjibun Bagdi on a personal recognisance of Rs. 25, and has summoned all the witnesses. Mr. Rattray threatened the *Sanjivani* with prosecution, and did his best to find out the man who had informed the *Sanjivani* about the case. It is not known why he did not prosecute the Editor of that paper.

SANJIVANI.

57. The same paper says that up to this time the appointments in the Survey Department were monopolized by Europeans and Eurasians. Lord Ripon, shortly before leaving this country, ordered that

Appointments in the Survey Department.

at least one-fourth of the number of appointments should henceforth be given to natives. Lord Ripon did many things before leaving India for the good of India.

SANJIVANI
Jan. 3rd, 1885.

58. The same paper says that the tenants of the khas mehals in Midnapore are protesting against the oppression of Government by holding meetings in different places. The officers of Government neglect to repair the embankments and drains, but they are very expert in realizing rents. The tenants have been reduced to the utmost misery by the oppression of the officers. They unanimously ask for the enforcement of the provisions of the Tenancy Bill in the khas mehals. They are crying bitterly on account of the extortions of Government. Government is very anxious to protect the ryots from the oppression of the zemindars, but it pays no heed to the groans of its own tenants who are unable to bear the load of oppression. Is not this a blot on Government? The Lieutenant-Governor himself has mentioned in the *Calcutta Gazette* that the Tenancy Bill will be enforced in the khas mehals. The tenants of the khas mehals will be much reassured by this.

The tenants of the khas mehals.

59. The same paper says that three men were ordered to be capitally punished at Poona. The wife of one of these unfortunate men applied to the Governor-General for granting pardon to her husband. It is rumoured that the Governor-General has expressed his opinion against capital punishment. The writer is not aware whether Lord Ripon or Lord Dufferin did this. Whoever he may be, if he is not content with simply expressing his opinion, and if he fights for putting a stop to this cruel practice, he will do a service not only to England and to India, but to the whole human race.

SANJIVANI.

60. The same paper publishes a letter from Pubna in which the writer notices that Hanuman Sing, the head warder of the Pubna Jail, treated a prisoner very cruelly for his neglect of duty. Still the man was negligent. One day Hanuman found the man sitting idly in one place. He flew into a passion and kicked him; one kick was enough to kill the man, but he got three or four. This is terrible oppression indeed! This is demoniac! This is the worst cruelty! The Civil Surgeon, after careful examination, has given it as his opinion that the man died of the rupture of spleen. The Deputy Magistrate has committed the offender to the Sessions.

SANJIVANI.

61. The same paper notices that the day on which Lord Ripon took his departure from India was a very gloomy one. Did the peace of India depart with Lord Ripon?

Lord Ripon's departure.

SANJIVANI.

62. The same paper says that the person, who first informed the *Statesman* newspaper of the cruelties practised in the Presidency Jail, has published a few more facts on the subject of the inhuman conduct of Mr. Beadon, the Superintendent, and Dr. Harris, the medical officer of the jail. Mr. Beadon should not be called a man; he should be considered a ferocious animal. The correspondent of the *Statesman* thinks that Mr. Beadon should be prosecuted for murder, and Dr. Harris for abetment of murder. These cruelties have been practised on European prisoners. With how much more cruelty are the native prisoners treated by them? Who can tell that they are not murdered in broad daylight? The writer says that a faithful account of the treatment of the native prisoners should be published in newspapers.

SANJIVANI.

63. The same paper is sorry that Lord Dufferin's private remarks on the subject of dress have been made public. The Indian Association is an influential body;

The first error of Lord Dufferin.

SANJIVANI.

it is in fact a representative Association. It is a matter of regret that 25 members of the Committee of the Association could not keep this matter secret. Perhaps Lord Dufferin wanted to test the national strength of the people. The writer is sorry that by raising this question His Lordship has been able to understand the strength of the spirit of union of the natives. The writer does not think that Lord Dufferin raised this question for the purpose of discrediting those who wear European dress. Again, it is necessary to know what is considered by Lord Dufferin to be the national dress of the people. If he thinks that *choga*, *chapkan*, and *pagri* form the national dress, he is greatly mistaken. That also is a foreign dress. The national dress of the people means *dhuti*, *chadar*, and *angrakha*. Ninety-nine per cent. of the people use this dress. Will His Lordship allow people to go to him in their *dhuties*? If he wishes them to use foreign dress he can as well allow them to use coats and hats. The people will be greatly gratified if he allows them to frequent the Government palace in their *dhuties*. The writer says that Pandit Isvara Chandra Vidyáságar does not go to the Government house simply because he is not allowed to use his *dhuti*. The writer is of opinion that it was impolitic to have raised this question. If Lord Dufferin is earnest in the matter of dress, he should have raised it in proper time and after due deliberation.

SANJIVANI.
Jan. 3rd, 1885.

64. The same paper says that inhuman cruelties are practised in the jails. They resemble hell. If these oppressions are not remedied there is no knowing when the sufferings of the prisoners will end. The writer has been informed by a friend well acquainted with the affairs of the Russa Lunatic Asylum that the lunatics in that asylum are dreadfully ill-treated. Those that can ill-treat helpless and senseless lunatics are not human beings. The writer wonders that the relatives of these madmen still send them to that asylum for their recovery. Healthy men become mad under the tortures of that place. There is no wonder that madmen are simply confirmed in their lunacy. The writer hopes that the attention of the authorities will be directed to the oppressions in the asylum. These men are given no rest, and are abused and ill-treated wantonly by every one and at all times.

UCHIT VAKTA,
Jan. 3rd, 1885.

65. The *Uchit Vákta*, of the 3rd January, complains that tramway accidents have become very common. The writer suggests that unbroken horses should not be allowed to drive the cars, and untrained coachmen should not be employed. A piece of plank should be placed in a vertical position below the footboard to prevent people's legs from being injured when they happen to fall by accident.

UCHIT VAKTA.

66. The same paper says that gambling is universally condemned in all countries; but gambling in some shape or other is prevalent in the Parsee Theatre, in the Great Eastern Hotel, and in the Fancy Fair. A gambling shop was established in the Bara Bazar; but the police has done well in getting it abolished, but what grieves the writer is that the police does nothing to abolish gambling in the places mentioned above. He thinks that it makes a distinction of colour in this respect. Because the gamblers in these places are Englishmen, the police does not venture to put a stop to the evil.

GRÁMVARTÁ
PRÁKÁSHIKÁ.
Jan. 3rd, 1885.

67. The *Grámvártá Prákáshiká*, of the 3rd January, is glad to notice that about five thousand of the subjects of the Maharajah Holkar memorialized the Government of India, before the departure of Lord Ripon, to the effect

that they are happy and contented under the rule of the present Maharajah. The writer says that he has heard much against the government of the Maharajah, and hopes that the statements of the memorialists are true.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Jan. 3rd, 1885.

68. The same paper learns with regret that Mr. Secretary Mackenzie is going to England on three months' leave of absence. Mr. Mackenzie knows all about the Tenancy Bill, which is before the Indian Legislative Council, and his opinion on the subject is of the greatest value. The writer does not know what will happen if he takes leave at this moment.

The leave of Mr. Mackenzie.

69. The same paper notices that the rigor of the sentence passed on some of the students of the Presidency College for taking part in the recent *fracas* in that College has been mitigated to a great extent. They will not be allowed to take their admission in any Government college, but they can appear in the examination from any private college.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

70. The same paper says that people in the village of Nobasta and the neighbourhood in the district of Burdwan are suffering greatly from want of food owing to successive bad harvests. The writer hopes that Government will grant the sufferers some relief.

Famine in Burdwan.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

71. The same paper complains that since the transfer of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Government, the inconveniences of the passengers instead of diminishing have increased. The Railway officials take a delight in cramming more than hundred men in the same carriage. The steamer that leaves Goalundo for Dacca does not reach its destination before 36 hours. A boat was sunk by striking against the steamer, and the captain took no notice of the affair. The writer hopes that the authorities will take due notice of these things.

The Eastern Bengal Railway.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

72. The same paper says that there are two classes of men who think of India. The one class wants to govern India on the principle of justice, the other by the sword. The Anglo-Indians belong to the latter class. If they had the least power of thinking they would admit that the country can be governed only with justice. India has made great progress. The people have learnt to think. They want to be governed on the principle of equality and justice. The spirit of Lord Clive will bear testimony that the kingdom of Bengal was the reward of the faith the people had in the English, and that faith should not be destroyed. Lord Dufferin should not forget the fundamental principle of governing India. He is a new comer to India; he should not give himself up to the counsel of the civilians blinded by self-interest. He should administer the affairs of the Empire having due regard for justice, for truth, and for British glory.

The policy of the Government of India.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

73. The same paper says that the moment Lord Dufferin pronounced the words that India is poor, he was at once recognized as an acute observer, and it was apparent that the machinery of government had been placed in the hands of an expert. The writer requests him to support the Self-Government policy. The people have already proved themselves to be worthy of the boon.

A request.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

74. The same paper publishes an article communicated to it which says that the hot-headed educated natives of India demand nothing less than independence, but the writer thinks that they should first of all shake off their haughtiness, and learn modesty and self-sacrifice before they can proudly demand that

The demands of the people.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

boon. They should remove the darkness of their homes before they can expect to remove the darkness of India.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 4th, 1885.

75. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 4th January, says that unfortunately the natives had become an eyesore to Anglo-Indians. They were regarded with unmixed hatred. The Anglo-Indians were not willing to admit the extensive demonstrations in honour of Lord Ripon to be national movements, and many of them attributed them to the action of wire-pullers. But owing to the far-sighted measures of Lord Ripon, the eyes of some of the Anglo-Indians have opened. Some of them feel the awakening of the national life and admit that Lord Ripon was not wrong in showing his sympathy for the natives. The writer is glad to notice this slight change coming over the spirit of Anglo-Indians. He hopes that the ebullition of feeling in consequence of the Ilbert Bill agitation is gradually dying out.

DACCA PRAKASH.

76. The same paper says that Russia has conquered the whole of the northern section of the old world. France is increasing her dominions in the East. Germany has occupied the northern extremities of new Britain and new Ireland and other islands. England enjoys the practical monopoly of trade in these countries, and the entire possession of India, the principal mart of trade, has given them an immense advantage over other nations of Europe to whom the English commerce has become an eyesore. It is from this motive that Germany has hoisted its flag even in the countries belonging to England, and that France has set up a great commotion in China, Japan, and Australia.

India has been long known to be a very rich country, and so every nation has an eye on it. The English alone have succeeded in establishing themselves in India, and in doing so they have disappointed the hopes of France and Holland. Every nation seems to be desirous to pick a quarrel with England; otherwise why should Russia be remiss in the affair of the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, and Germany hoist its flag in English dominions, and France raise commercial difficulties in China and Japan?

English statesmen and English writers have taken this opportunity of giving advice to their Government. The writer, too, cannot help saying a word or two in this matter. No conquered or subject nation can be kept down for all time by the rigour of government. A Member of Parliament fully demonstrated the other day that India was never conquered by the English, but that, unable to tolerate the oppression of her rulers, she has surrendered herself to England in the hope that she will have justice, peace, and prosperity. England has, as a generous protector, saved India from all sorts of dangers, and is it now well for England to oppress her and to govern her with a high hand? National unity was extinct in India, but it has now sprung into existence.

India is not disloyal. Were the people disloyal during the Sepoy mutiny? Did they not show their loyalty at the Delhi Durbar, though they were greatly oppressed under the rule of Lord Lytton? Will not all these facts remove the doubts of England as to the loyalty of the people of India? The Government should do its best to deepen the feeling of loyalty among the people by fostering national life, the signs of which were so unmistakeable in the late demonstrations in honour of Lord Ripon. The writer therefore humbly begs Government not to doubt the loyalty of the people, to consider India as its own country, and to grant the people equal rights with British subjects. It should return their arms to the people, admit natives as volunteers, and allow them to act like free men.

The people of India will form a bulwark of strength to England, which may then defy the united strength of all the nations in the world.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 4th, 1884.

77. The same paper says that at the last anniversary of the *Uttarpara*

The *Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha*.

Hitakari Sabha, Baboo Pratap Chandra Mazumdar was addressing the meeting on the subject of courtship, and of the desirability of having the consent of the parents to the marriage of their children, when the President, Mr. Beames, left the chair with his eyes reddening with rage. The writer does not understand whether this is in accordance with good manners. Was it dignified for Mr. Beames to be impatient with rage? If he thought any remarks of the speaker to be unreasonable he could call him to order, or refute his argument in the course of the presidential address. The writer does not understand how Government can entrust men like Mr. Beames with the government of a division?

DACCA PRAKASH.

78. The same paper has the following:—"At the time of his departure, Lord Ripon recommended that the

The knighthood of Mr. Thompson.

Empress of India should grant a knighthood

to the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson, the ruler of Bengal, and his recommendations have been acted upon. On the new year's day the ruler of Bengal, Mr. Rivers Thompson, obtained the title of Knight Commander of the Order of Star of India. We are glad that he has been thus honoured. Whatever error he might have committed in his government of Bengal it would, it seems, be admitted on all hands that he has a great mind to do good to the people, and to govern the country with justice. There are so many conflicting interests all round him, and his power of action is so much restricted by his secretaries that his inability to ascertain his duties under different circumstances by penetrating through the crooked policy of his councillors, by the dint of uncommon sagacity, should not be considered a great fault. He is gradually understanding more and more clearly the hopes and aspirations of the natives of Bengal. We hope that he will gradually succeed in obtaining the love and devotion of the people of Bengal, and will have greater honours."

79. The same paper is glad to hear that the motion of Ramjibun Bagdi has been granted. The writer is glad

The Bhowanipore rape case.

also to hear that the Divisional Commissioner

has informed the Magistrate that his sanctioning the prosecution of Ramjibun under section 211 of the Criminal Procedure Code was illegal. The Commissioner was really moved by the injustice done to the poor man, who was on the point of being prosecuted while his own case was not even fairly tried.

DACCA PRAKASH.

80. A correspondent writing to the same paper complains of the prevalence of theft in Muktagachha. There

Thefts in Muktagachha.

is a police-station in the place which can also boast of being a municipal town. But the police has not yet been able to detect even a single thief. There is a gang of wicked men in the town. The police cannot find them out, and people live in constant dread of them.

DACCA PRAKASH.

81. The *Sádháraní*, of the 4th January, says that Lord Dufferin put

Lord Dufferin's remarks upon the wearing of English dress by natives.

those natives who went to him in hat and coat

out of countenance by making some unfavourable remarks upon their wearing that dress. The Editor thought that he would say nothing of this disgraceful matter. But a wearer of English dress has written a long article in the *Indian Mirror* in defence of his dress. That writer has said that "the true Bengali costume is a kind of no dress." Cannot that dress, asks the Editor, which has been used by Bengalis for about five hundred years, be called a national dress? But those natives who have returned from England would not admit that Bengalis have a national

SADHARANI,
Jan. 4th, 1885.

dress because if they do so they will have to wear that dress. The Editor thinks that the natives who have returned from England come to lose a very important quality, namely, the power of ascertaining what constitutes honour and what constitutes dishonour; otherwise they could have never come to believe the wearing of English dress makes one more respected. Was Baboo Kristodas Pal, asks the writer, less honoured by Government or the public than natives returned from England? Is Baboo Surendronath less respected because he has left hat and coat, and now wears chapkan and choga? It is very amusing to see how the writer in the *Indian Mirror* has tried to defend the wearing of English dress by natives by saying that the wearing of that dress makes one more respected, and by finding fault with the dress of all Indian races. The Editor is ashamed when he reflects upon what Lord Dufferin will think of the worthlessness of the writer, and when he thinks that perhaps His Excellency will think all Bengalis equally worthless.

SADHARANI,
Jan. 5th, 1885.

82. The same paper says that it has often pointed out that the educated class of the country have morally deteriorated owing to the want of religious instruction in schools. Being conscious of this moral deterioration of educated natives, the Education Commission recommended that religious books should be taught in schools. But Government has said that it is impossible to write a religious book that will not wound the religious feelings of the followers of any religion, and that consequently teaching of a religious book in Indian schools is calculated to arouse ill-feeling between the followers of different religions in India. The writer says that Government should have acted upon the Education Commission's recommendation as an experiment for some time, and should not have rejected it altogether. It is a pity that such a recommendation was rejected under Lord Ripon's administration. The writer says, arrangements should be made for teaching such a book as has been recommended by the Education Commission in private schools, and it should be tried whether a moral reader that will not wound the religious feelings of any body cannot be written.

Moral teaching in Indian schools.

SADHARANI.

83. The same paper is glad that natives will now be admitted into the lower division of the Survey Department. The writer approves of all the rules regarding the appointment of natives to that department, except the one which gives the Director-General the power of choosing those whom he may like from among the candidates who will succeed in the examination. The Editor says that it should have been ruled that those who will obtain the highest places in the examination should be appointed. The Editor thanks Lord Ripon for opening the Survey Department to natives. He hopes that Lord Dufferin will make the path of admission wider.

Admission of natives into the Survey Department.

SADHARANI.

84. The same paper says that formerly the Bengal Police was very corrupt. It is not now so given to oppression as formerly. Many gentlemen have now entered the Police. Police Sub-Inspectors and Court Sub-Inspectors are now in many cases men of some education. Much agitation has produced this little improvement. But still the oppression of the police has not altogether ceased. The police officers are guilty of extortion because of their low salaries. If they receive such salaries as will enable them to live decently, they will not be guilty of the above offence. Government does not care to improve the position of the police officers. It is eager to employ educated men in the police. But it has in a manner stopped the admission of gentlemen into the department by reducing the salaries of Sub-Inspectors from Rs. 50 to Rs. 30. It is gratifying to find that the *Englishman* has begun to make an agitation upon the subject. The police cannot

The Police.

now in many cases apprehend offenders because the public does not now care to furnish it with true information, inasmuch as the police and the public are not on good terms with each other. But this state of things will be mended if gentlemen enter the Department.

85. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin has reassured Indians by his words. The writer does not believe that

Lord Dufferin.

a distinguished and just statesman like Lord Dufferin will delude Indians by his words. The happiness or misery of 250 millions of Indians now depends upon him. The writer reminds Lord Dufferin that he has said that he will follow the policy of Lord Ripon. His Excellency's reputation for resoluteness has led Indians to hope that they will be happy under him. He only whose sole object is to benefit the people really deserves the name of a ruler. The writer requests Lord Dufferin to do those things which Lord Ripon could not accomplish, and to become, if he can, even more popular than Lord Ripon.

SADHARANI.
Jan. 4th, 1885.

86. The same paper says that the ryots of the Midnapore Khas Mehals held a meeting, and have requested Government to make the provisions of the Rent Bill applicable to their case also, and

The ryots of the Midnapore Khas Mehals.

to repeal the Certificate Act.

SADHARANI.

87. The same paper says that men like Nawab Abdul Luteef, who has tried his best to bring about a closer union

Nawab Abdul Luteef.

between Hindus and Mussulmans, are much needed. India will not prosper so long as Hindus and Mussulmans are not closely united.

SADHARANI.

88. The same paper, referring to the dismissal of the Madras Civilian Mr. Atkinson for borrowing money, says that

Borrowing of money by civilians.

even civilians, who have become Lieutenant-Governors, have been known to borrow money. Many civilians in the mofussil borrow money from the zemindars. The zemindars receive titles instead of interest.

SADHARANI.

89. A correspondent of the same paper says that many villages under the jurisdiction of the Santipore thana

Cutting down of jungle in the villages under the Santipore thana.

abound in jungle. It is not possible that this jungle will be cleared unless Government issues orders to that effect. The cutting down of the jungle will remove the tiger scare, will increase the area of arable land, and will save the cultivators from the annual cost of fencing their fields.

SADHARANI.

90. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 5th January, remarks, in reference to the report of the Outstill Commission, that in consequence of the introduction of the outstill

The outstill system.

system, drunkenness has greatly increased in the country. Even the peasants and school boys have taken to drinking. The cheapness of outstill liquor, the facility with which it is obtained, the fact that it is allowed to be drunk at the place of sale, and that the outstills are mostly situated on the roadside, have combined to produce a fearful increase of drunkenness among the people. The system should be at once abolished.

CHARU VARTA,
Jan. 5th, 1885.

91. The same paper asks Government to restore the Garo Hills to the Maharajah of Susang of which it has deprived him.

The Maharajah of Susang.

CHARU VARTA.

92. The *Sársudhánidhi*, of the 5th January, says that the public utterances of Lord Dufferin, his promise to support the self-government policy of Lord

Lord Dufferin.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Jan. 5th, 1885.

Ripon, and his silence on all other questions of administration, which he has yet to study, show that he is an able statesman. He should not pay any attention to those who propose to govern India with the sword, for no nation can be governed for a long time unless it be with justice and generosity. The awakening of the national life is the consequence of Lord Ripon's enlightened policy, which is in accord with that of the Queen's Proclamation. The great bond of unity among the different races of India is that they are governed by one law. The only race which has a law of its own, the Anglo-Indians, keep themselves aloof from the community in general as they did in the demonstrations in honour of Lord Ripon. They do so because they have a separate law which governs them. When Russia will come close to Cabul, the English may expect danger to India from two sources, viz. from the illiterate men inhabiting the mofussil, who are greatly oppressed by the English, and from rich men, the Government securities in whose possession will sell at a very great discount. But if the people have confidence in the Government, these two sources of danger will cease to exist. But that confidence can only be obtained by bringing all classes of men under the supremacy of one and the same law.

SAR SUDHASIDHI.
Jan. 4th, 1855

93. The same paper says that there are two sources of information possessed by Government, from which it can know the condition of the people in the Empire—the first is its own officers, the second is the public press. But the officers under Government are very haughty. They do not admit able men in their presence. They admit only those who, though illiterate, can flatter them and please them with presents. The officers derive all their information from these men who are not in a position to give them true information. The official reports are in fact compiled from information obtained from the chowkidars who report to the Sub-Inspector of Police, who again sends his report to the Sub-divisional Officer, and then the reports in due course go up to Government which believes them implicitly. But such reports cannot give true information. The other source of information is the public press. But when the information given by the press does not tally with that of the reports, Government does not believe it. Again, there is a Translation Department maintained at a high cost where the newspapers are read, and a report is submitted to Government, but nobody, not even the Magistrates of districts, know anything of these reports. What is done in that Department is kept a profound secret, and the Editors do not know to what extent the information given by them is mutilated. The Editors of these papers are generally men of information, and what they say is generally more reliable than the official reports.

PRABHATI,
Jan. 5th, 1855.

94. The *Prabhāṭi*, of the 5th January, says that it waits to see whether the Jail Commission has exonerated Mr. Beadon from all blame in connection with the cruelties practised on the prisoners in the Presidency Jail, and whether it has put forth suggestions for the reform of jail discipline. The Editor therefore waits to see what resolution His Honour will record on the report submitted by the Commission. If after the evidence that has been published of the cruelties practised on the prisoners no remedial measures are adopted, oppression in jails will certainly increase.

URDU GUIDE,
Jan. 5th, 1855.

95. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 5th January, is very glad to hear that Mr. Thompson has been made a knight. Whatever the feeling of the other sections of the community might be, the Mahomedans are very glad at the new honour.

that has been conferred upon the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, because he has given many high offices to Mahomedans.

96. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 5th January, complains that the Shibgunj Munsif's court has been removed from that place to Nababgunj, which is situated on the southern boundary of the Maldah district. Owing to this, the suitors of the Kaliachak thana, which is sixty miles distant from Nababgunj, are suffering much inconvenience. Mr. Campbell, the District Judge of Rajshahye, has realized this inconvenience of the people of Kaliachak. For this reason he has requested the Lieutenant-Governor to remove the Munsif's court either again to Shibgunj or to Kansat. People have become easy in mind on hearing that the court will be removed to Kansat. Many persons have determined not to institute suits till the court is removed to Kansat.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 5th, 1885

The removal of the Shibgunj Munsif's Court to Nababgunj.

97. The same paper says that it is a hopeful sign that the wearing of European dress by natives is very distasteful to the liberal-minded Viceroy. When he notices even such small matters, natives

SOM PRAKASH.

Lord Dufferin and the wearing of European dress by natives.

may hope much from him.

98. The same paper says that it is not satisfied at the news of Lord Randolph Churchill's arrival into India. After three years of ill-feeling, some probability is being seen of reconciliation between natives and Anglo-Indians. But the arrival of Lord Randolph Churchill is likely to increase considerably the ill-feeling entertained by Anglo-Indians and Eurasians towards natives.

SOM PRAKASH

Lord Randolph Churchill in India.

99. The same paper says that the management of the Eastern Bengal Railway was not bad so long as it was under a private Company. The Company feared Government, and the higher officers of the Company superintended the acts of the lower officers. But Government has now become the proprietor of the railway. Inasmuch as nobody can take away the Railway from it on the ground of bad management, it is very reckless in its management. The authorities should have adopted caution after the Aranghata accident, which took place owing to the carelessness of the driver and the guard. A correspondent of the *Statesman* has said that he found the driver in charge of a train excessively drunk at the Coomercolly station, and that the driver drove away the train from the station in that state. Though the Police Sub-Inspector was present, he did not apprehend the driver. The writer does not know whether the driver has been punished. The Police Officer should also be punished for leaving the fate of hundreds of passengers in the hands of a drunken driver. That no accident took place on that day is due only to the blessing of God.

SOM PRAKASH.

The mismanagement of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

100. The same paper says that for the most part good men have been elected as Commissioners of the Rajpore Municipality, and that men hope that the rate-payers will now be saved from oppression.

SOM PRAKASH.

The election of the Chairman of the Rajpore Municipality.

But it is a matter of deep regret that the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality have not yet been elected. An illegal action has also been done. The 1st of January was fixed as the day for electing the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman. But the day before that date the Magistrate ordered that the meeting would not be held on that date. The Commissioners received no intimation of this order; consequently after coming to the place of meeting they had to go away. It is said that Mr. Stevens, who is a very simple and good man, ordered that the meeting would not be held on that day because one of the Commissioners would not be able to attend the meeting on that

day. But Mr. Stevens should have considered that nothing can be done with the consent of all. Baboo Nobin Chunder and his men desire that an official Chairman should be elected. But Government has ordered that a native gentleman should be elected Chairman of the Rajpore Municipality. It is very strange that Baboo Nobin Chunder and his men should desire to have an official Chairman against the desire of Government and the rate-payers. The Commissioners will give proof of their worthlessness if they want an official Chairman after this.

SOM PRAKASH.
Jun. 5th, 1885.

101. The same paper says that the secrets of the Presidency Jail are being dragged out into the light of day. The writer could never believe before these disclosures that man could be so cruel to his brother man. A prison should be a place for the reformation of erring men and women. The system of jail administration which aims at torture, and not the reformation of the prisoners, is the worst system of jail administration. Such cruelty corrupts men for ever.

Cruelties in the Presidency Jail.

SOM PRAKASH.

102. The same paper says that Indians have learnt much from the reception of Lord Ripon, and Anglo-Indians, too, may learn much from it if they are not blinded by prejudice. The enthusiasm for Lord Ripon displayed all over the country has taught Indians that the different races of India may be welded together into one nationality in spite of difference of religion, language, customs, and manners. Thus, what was once only a dream of visionaries has become possible. Bengalis boasted before this that they were foremost of all Indian races in learning, intelligence, courage and patriotism, but they have now perceived their error.

What Indians have learnt from the reception of Lord Ripon.

SOM PRAKASH.

103. The Jamalpore correspondent of the same paper says that the Bengali gentleman, who has been recently appointed Judge of the Monghyr Small Cause Court, was very much displeased upon seeing caps on the head of the nazir and of the head clerk, and ordered them to take away their caps and put on *pagris* immediately. It is said that his conduct has made the amlah very sorry.

The Bengali Judge of the Monghyr Small Cause Court.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 5th, 1885.

104. The *Samaya*, of the 5th January, says that Dr. Lidderdale wants to put in the memorandum of Mr. Justice Cunningham as evidence, but Mr. Cotton objects to it. The President has referred the matter to the Lieutenant-Governor. The writer says that the Lieutenant-Governor has no authority to treat that which is no evidence as evidence. Messrs. Payne, Cunningham and Co. want to snatch away the Sanitation Department from the hands of the Municipality. It is an open secret that Dr. Payne is to be the head of that department. If the Department is transferred to Government, Calcutta will be reduced to a very miserable state. This can be inferred from the history of the previous Government management of the department.

The Sanitary Committee.

Before the year 1876, Government managed the affairs of the municipality. There were 150 Justices of the Peace, of which 110 were Europeans and 40 Natives. Of these, 25 only attended meetings, and no one took any interest in the affairs of the city. No notice was taken of the northern section of the town, while the entire revenue used to be spent on the European quarter. The people of the northern quarter paid lighting rates, but there was no light in that quarter.

In the year 1868 Dr. Tonnerre informed the Justices that the northern quarter of the town was in a dreadfully insanitary condition, but the Justices took no notice of the matter till the year 1876. They could not complain of a want of funds, for in those days the income of the town was much larger than at present, and taxes were assessed at a higher percentage

The percentage of deaths was double that of the present time. In the year 1872 the income was 34 lakhs, and the expenditure only 24 lakhs. But last year the income and the expenditure both amounted to 29 lakhs. So, though the income is smaller at present, more work is being executed. More attention is now paid to the condition of the northern section of the town, and money is not spent for the comfort of Europeans alone. There are more natives on the Board than Europeans, and so Messrs. Payne, Cunningham and Company have girt up their loins to abolish the Corporation. The Lieutenant-Governor seems to be willing to grant their wishes, but there is no knowing where the matter will end.

105. The same paper says that it had no intention to say anything on the dress question. The writer has come to

The dress question.

learn from a very trustworthy source that the Viceroy is sorry that the matter should have found its way to the public print. The writer asks the members of the Indian Association, are they not responsible for the agitation about this question in the press? This affair may lower the Bengali race in the estimation of the Viceroy, but he has, since his coming to this country, shown them so many signs of favour that there is every hope that he will not get annoyed with them. The writer says that the national dress of the Bengali consists of *dhoti* and *chadar*. Choga and chapkan are foreign to the people of India. There is no hope of unity in the matter of dress for the present, and it would be a waste of time to discuss it at the present moment. Those that use hats and coats use them because they thereby escape much indignity. Those that use choga and chapkan are required to obtain permission to enter the memorial garden at Cawnpore.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 5th, 1885.

106. The same paper observes that the establishment of the outstill system has reduced the oppression of the police, but drunkenness has increased. The Outstill Commission has recommended that outstills may be retained in many places. But the writer thinks that the sudder system should be introduced everywhere, but that the system of watching the distilleries should be improved. The outstill system is sure to do harm. It will increase drunkenness, and reduce many to misery.

SAMAYA.

107. The same paper wonders how Mr. Beadon could practise so much cruelty in the Presidency jail, and also why he is not hauled up before a Criminal Court for homicide? The writer is of opinion that cruelties are practised not only in the Presidency Jail, but also in all the jails under the Government of Bengal. Sir Rivers Thompson is asked to reform the jails under him before the matter is brought to the notice of Parliament.

SAMAYA.

108. The same paper observes that Mohur Gope is still rotting in jail. He appealed to the Judge of Purneah against the order of the Magistrate, but the Judge has confirmed the order of the lower court. Had Laluram's case been tried in Purneah he too would have shared the same fate. The writer hears that Mohur will appeal to the High Court. He is a poor man. It is not an easy thing for him to appeal.

SAMAYA.

109. The same paper says that the acquittal of Laluram Panday has incensed the European residents of Purnea. There is likely to be an appeal to the High Court. But the permission of the local Government is necessary in an appeal like this. The writer does not know what ground the local Government may have to give such permission unless it were a wish to please Europeans.

SAMAYA.

SAMAYA.

110. The same paper says that no lights are given in the third class and intermediate class carriages of the night train on the Eastern Bengal Railway which comes from Goalundo. It saves very little expenditure, but puts the passengers to very great inconvenience.

Lights in Railway trains.

SAMAYA.

111. The same paper says that the civilians are monopolizing all high appointments in India. A civilian has been appointed Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces, though there are many able officers in the education department who can fill the post with credit.

The monopoly of the civilians.

SAMAYA.

112. The same paper notices the princely gift of Rs. 1,50,000 of Maharani Swarnamayi. It has been proposed to build a hostel for females with that money, but the writer thinks that a hostel is not necessary as females generally attend lectures from their own homes. The money should be applied for the purpose of making separate arrangement for the medical education of females.

The munificence of Maharani Swarnamayi.

SAMAYA.

113. The same paper notices that Mr. Thompson has been made a Knight. He has obtained the title through the favour of Lord Ripon, though the *Englishman* and the Anglo-Indian community abused his Lordship violently for not granting it to Mr. Thompson before.

Sir Rivers Thompson.

SAMAYA.

114. The same paper hears from a contemporary that inhuman cruelties are often practised on the inmates of the Russa Lunatic Asylum. Many of these madmen are made to work oil-machines. Many are very severely beaten. The writer hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will appoint a Commission to enquire into this matter.

The Lunatic Asylum at Russa.

SAMAYA.

115. The same paper notices that attempts are being made to increase the number of European and Eurasian Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality. The Lieutenant-Governor is very much against natives, and it would be no wonder if he acceded to the wishes of Anglo-Indians in this respect. There is every reason to fear from the attitude of the Lieutenant-Governor that the law will be changed in favour of Anglo-Indians.

The Calcutta Municipality.

SAMAYA.

116. The same paper approves of the appointment of Baboo Chandra Madhab Ghosh as one of the additional Judges of the High Court. But the writer thinks that many able barristers and civilians have been insulted by the appointment of Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Beverley.

The Additional Judges of the High Court.

SAMAYA.

117. The same paper is glad to notice that Government has established several Annachhatras or places for free distribution of food in the thanas of Sahebgunge and Bud-Bud. Respectable men of the village are distributing food to the poor. Distress can be easily relieved if Government and people work in concert. But Government officers are not willing to disclose the true state of things readily.

Free distribution of food.

SAMAYA.

118. The same paper notices that the tenants of Abasbaria in the Khas Mehals in Midnapore held a monster meeting. The speakers indignantly accused Government of oppression and extortion. They complain that what remains after paying the demands of Government is spent in litigation against Government. They have paid Rs. 25,000 to the counsel who conducted their case against Government.

Meeting of the tenants of the Khas Mehals.

SAMAYA.

119. The same paper remarks that the people in the village of Tentulia in thana Mantesvara are suffering greatly from the effect of scarcity. No rice is

Famine in Tentulia.

procurable. Government should enquire into the condition of the village through the police. The village unfortunately is so situated that it is not likely to attract the attention of charitable men.

120. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 5th January, says that there is a class among Anglo-Indians who have determined to wage an eternal war with nobleness, honesty,

Anglo-Indians.

and politeness. These men would either not see the true state of the country, or would see it, but misrepresent it. In Bengal the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News* are the leaders of such Anglo-Indians. They cannot bear to see the improvement of the position of Indians. They were hostile to Lord Ripon only because he was a friend of natives. Those Anglo-Indians who are well-wishers of India have been delighted at the enthusiasm displayed for Lord Ripon by men, women, and children all over the country. This life and enthusiasm have filled them with hopes of the future progress of India. But those Anglo-Indians who are the followers of the *Englishman* say that only some half-educated Bengali Babus and some persons belonging to other Indian races who are half-educated equally displayed enthusiasm for Lord Ripon. The *Englishman* has tried to poohpooh the enthusiasm displayed by natives. The *Indian Daily News* has not been so foolhardy. It has tried to frighten Government by threatening it with Anglo-Indian agitation. It has said :—"The European community did not put off their armour, but simply laid aside their weapons in a way to show that they were ready to again seize and wield them, and that they had ceased from conflict simply to give their opponents (*i.e.* Government and those who sided with them) time to reconsider and withdraw causes of provocation." The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin will not be frightened by such threats, but will remember his promise not to swerve from the path of rectitude owing to fear or desire of gaining favour.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
Jan. 5th, 1885.

121. The same paper says that the English earned great glory by abolishing the slave trade. But though the slave trade was abolished, slavery was not abolished. The slave-owners raised a great

The shooting down of the Indian coolies in San Farnando.

outcry when they were deprived of the services of their African slaves. The English Government pacified them by promising to supply them with labourers from India. From that time the English Government has been sending labourers from India to all parts of the world. In the law the interests of the planters have been particularly looked to. For the convenience of the coolies the system of agreement for five years only has been introduced. But when the coolies have been transported to distant islands the planters pay no regard to the above provision. When even the English planters pay no regard to the law it is not probable that the French planters will do so. Some time ago people were startled on hearing of the great oppression committed by the French upon the coolies. Recently horrible oppression was committed by the English authorities of Trinidad upon Indian coolies. The Indian coolies of Trinidad used every year to walk the streets with tajihs and then throw these into the sea. But the authorities forbade them to walk in procession through the streets with tajihs. The coolies petitioned against this undue interference with their religious observance. But who would listen to the poor coolies? The foolish coolies set out with tajihs in defiance of order. At this, soldiers fired upon the coolies and thereby killed 12 of them, mortally wounded five of them, and wounded 88 of them. An English gentleman informed the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society of this horrible occurrence. His letter was published in the *Times*. But Mr. Grant, the cooly agent in British Guiana has in the *Calcutta Englishman* made the coolies responsible for the occurrence. The coolies

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

of Trinidad were made to work for more hours than is sanctioned by law. For this reason they were dissatisfied. The authorities fearing lest they should commit riot forbade them to walk in procession on the occasion of the Mohurum. The correspondent writing from Trinidad has said this. The authorities interfered with the religion of the coolies lest they should take revenge for the oppression that was being committed upon them, and when they disobeyed that unjust order cruelly fired upon them. Mr. Grant has tried to defend the Trinidad planters by saying that the coolies of San Fernando would have rebelled and ruined persons if they had not been fired upon. But the writer does not believe this. The correspondent writing from Trinidad has said that the coolies of another town safely threw their tajihs into the sea without making any disturbance though there were no policemen. The writer firmly believes that the calamity is due to the authorities of San Fernando. He is very grieved at this cruel treatment of the Indian coolies. The Home Government and the Government of India are both accountable to God for this bloodshed. The lamentations of the banished and injured coolies will reach heaven.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Jan. 5th, 1885.

122. The same paper says that the ryots of the khas mehals have to suffer far greater oppression than the ryots of the most highhanded zemindar. The zemindars and their amlah have to fear the executive officials, the Civil Court, the police, the press and the public. But Government has not to fear anybody. Government makes law according to its own convenience. Because it was very troublesome to enhance rent in the khas mehals under the ordinary law, Government made a special law. The writer has often spoken of the wretched condition of the ryots of the Midnapore khas mehals. Because these could not obtain justice from the lower courts, they have appealed to the High Court. They have had to sell everything in order to defray the expenses of an appeal to the High Court. The High Court's decision in the case has not yet been published. The tehsildars of Jalamutha and Majnamutha pergunnahs are still collecting rent at a high rate. The ryots' misery has not been at all alleviated. They are now making agitation by holding meetings. They are asking for the rights which Government proposes to confer upon the ryots of the zemindars. Meetings have been held at Barulia, Abasbaria and Daccachara. Sir Rivers Thompson has in a manner admitted that the unjust enhancement of rent in the khas mehals should be stopped. He has also said that he will put a stop to oppressions upon the ryots of the khas mehals.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

123. The same paper hears that the planters Messrs. Watson and Company of Midnapore do not fear the officials. The officials, too, it is said, have no desire to frighten them. Many persons say that some officials even encourage them in committing oppression. Occasion should not be given for such an opinion. The writer requests Government to enquire into the matter. There is a chur named Mareechar Deeyara in the *Padma* in Rajshahye. This chur may be called a small island. There are 1,200 ryots in this chur. Government has become the proprietor of this chur after a long quarrel with the zemindar. Government leased the chur to Messrs. Watson and Company who committed much oppression upon the ryots. The ryots petitioned Government. Owing to this it was decided that the chur would not be leased again to that Company. But the planters are not the men to easily give up their point. It is said that the chur will be again leased out to them. The ryots say that the local officials are trying to induce Government to lease the chur to the Company again. In 1881 Messrs. Watson and Company reaped and carried away from the fields of the ryots pulses worth about Rs. 30,000. The poor ryots have petitioned Government for redress. They

have also prayed that the chur might not be leased out again to the Company. The writer hopes that the friend of the ryots, Sir Rivers Thompson, will listen to the prayer of these ryots. When there is no difficulty in collecting rent, why should not Government remove the grievances of the poor ryots by making direct settlement in the chur?

124. The same paper says that the income of Government from the forests is gradually increasing. The income from that source is the largest in Bengal. The Forest Department has become a new field of employment for Englishmen. Arrangements are being made for teaching forestry in the Cooper's Hill College. The Chief Officer of the Indian Forest Department will teach for some time in that College. Indians have to defray the expenses of the Cooper's Hill Engineering College. They will have also to defray the expenses of the Forestry Department in connection with the College. English youths are not benefited by the Dera Dhun Forestry School. For this reason the new school will be established for their benefit.

NAVAVISHAKAR,
Jan. 5th, 1885

125. The same paper says that Lord Ripon has ruled that natives will have claim to one-fourth of the number of the lower posts that will fall vacant in the Survey Department. The writer complains that some distinction has been made between native candidates on the one hand and European and Eurasian candidates on the other. While Englishmen and Eurasians will be able to enter the Survey Department without having to pass any examination, native candidates will have to pass one. Those native candidates only who have passed the Entrance examination, and will be able to produce satisfactory certificates about age, health, and moral character will be permitted to appear in the examination. No one will object if the Surveyor-General appoints persons according to the results of competitive examination. The appointments should not be left to the discretion of the Surveyor-General. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin like Lord Ripon will support the system of appointment by competitive examination.

NAVAVISHAKAR.

126. The same paper says, it cannot by any means be denied that rent has been very unjustly enhanced in the Midnapore khas mehals. The rent of the Majnamutha pergunnah was fixed at Rs. 1,80,000, but it has been raised to Rs. 2,65,000. The rent of the Jalamutha pergunnah was fixed at Rs. 1,55,000, but it has been raised to Rs. 2,35,000. Thus the rent has been enhanced by 85 per cent. in the Majnamutha pergunnah and by 80 per cent. in the Jalamutha pergunnah. In the small mehal of Balarampore the rent was fixed at Rs. 2,929, but it has been raised to Rs. 15,000. Thus the rent in the above mehal has been enhanced more than five fold. The rent in the Bhetia mehal has been at once made nine times its former amount. All these are recorded in official papers, and are not the fanciful calculations of anybody. Government can easily ascertain whether the above facts are true or not.

NAVAVISHAKAR.

127. The same paper is glad that Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mukerjea will act as the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, during the time Mr. Clarke will officiate for Mr. Croft. The writer says that every one will admit that Baboo Radhika Prasanna is an ornament of the Education Department. There can be no doubt about the fact that he will discharge the duties of Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, satisfactorily.

NAVAVISHAKAR.

128. The same paper says that it was Lord Dufferin's desire that his conversation with the members of the Indian Association, who waited upon him to present Lord Dufferin's remarks upon the wearing of European dress by natives.

NAVAVISHAKAR.

the Association's address, should not be reported in newspapers. The reporters who were present withdrew upon coming to know of this. It is therefore a matter of regret that His Excellency's conversation has been reported in the *Indian Mirror* and other newspapers. The *Indian Mirror* has also been guilty of writing an article in bad taste upon the subject. Whether the English dress be fine or not, the writer does not desire that natives should wear that dress. Many of those who wear that dress regret that they are compelled to wear it. Every one must admit that His Excellency made remarks upon the wearing of English dress by natives from good motive.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.
Jan. 5th, 1885.

129. The same paper says that Sir George Campbell and Mr. Pease drew the attention of the House of Commons to the shooting down of Indian coolies in Trinidad, and that the Under-Secretary of State has assured them that a proper enquiry should be made into the matter. The discussion of the subject in the House has awakened the hope in the writer's mind that justice will be done.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

130. The same paper says that it will not make any severe criticism upon jail administration until the report of the Jail Commission is published. But one need not wait for that report to be assured that prisoners are cruelly treated in Bengal jails. The writer thanks Sir Rivers Thompson for appointing a Jail Commission at the advice of newspapers. It would have been well if the Commission had made enquiries publicly.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

131. The same paper hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will entitle himself to the reverence and gratitude of the people by doing them good, and that the feelings of the people towards Sir Rivers Thompson will be quite different from the feeling they entertained towards Mr. Thompson.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

132. The same paper is glad that the title of "C.S.I." has been conferred upon Mr. Primrose, the honest counsellor of an honest Viceroy.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
Jan. 5th, 1885.

133. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 5th January, contains an article headed the "Presidency Jail Commission," from which we extract the following observations:—When an account of the cruelties practised upon the prisoners in the Presidency Jail was first published in the *Statesman*, the Editor could not bring himself to believe that it could be true. Of course, the earnestness of the writing in that paper was such that it was impossible to question its accuracy, but so horrible was the oppression depicted by the writer that it was hard to believe that man could be guilty of practising such cruelties on a fellowman. Again, if the superintendence of the Presidency Jail had been entrusted to a cannibal, it would have been possible for the public to attach some measure of credence to the allegations in the *Statesman*. But the Superintendent of the Jail was an Englishman and a Christian, the son of Sir Cecil Beadon, a former Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the present Lieutenant-Governor also is a devout Christian. It was therefore hard to believe that under the administration of such a Governor and by a Jail Superintendent like Mr. Beadon oppression of the type described by the *Statesman* could be perpetrated. But now that the evidence given by the prisoners before the Commission appointed by Government to enquire about the cruelties almost completely confirms the allegations made in the *Statesman*, the Editor directs the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor to the punishments inflicted on the prisoners if they cannot finish their allotted amount of work even after working continuously for 23 hours, to the fact of their not being permitted to converse with each

other or to make any complaints to the Jail Superintendent, and of their being placed under cruel and hard-hearted warders. The Editor is sure that the authorities have been extremely pained to hear of the oppression practised upon the prisoners, and that Sir Rivers Thompson, who with all his faults is not a hard-hearted man, will adopt such measures as will have the effect of making discipline in the jails efficient, and yet free from any reproach of cruelty.

134. Referring to the statement recently made in the *Englishman* that Lord Dufferin has settled the difference between Mr. Mackenzie and Sir Richard Garth,

Lord Dufferin.

the same paper remarks that His Excellency, who has now settled one dispute, will probably be called upon to settle many other disputes of a similar nature. There exists, for instance, a sad difference between the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Harrison, the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation. Mr. Mackenzie and Sir Richard Garth occupy an almost equal official footing. The task of effecting a reconciliation between the Lieutenant-Governor and his subordinate Mr. Harrison will probably prove less arduous than what it was in the case of those two personages. Now that the Lieutenant-Governor has been honoured with the title of K.C.S.I., and his heart is glad, and now that the evidence given before the Enquiry Commission has proved that His Honor was wrong in having reprovved the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, it is probable that he will gladly agree to the termination of the difference in question. There are also other considerations which may lead His Honor to take that course. Lord Ripon was an advocate of the Local Self-Government policy, but the Lieutenant-Governor by his differences with the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality sought to lay the axe at the root of that policy. Now that His Honor has been knighted through the recommendation of Lord Ripon, he may not be unwilling to do that which will very likely prove agreeable to that nobleman. Again, after the condemnation passed in the Kishnagore students' case by His Honor on his own policy regarding students, he may not improbably be slow to acknowledge his error in his controversy with Mr. Harrison, if any has been committed by him.

The Editor is sanguine that Lord Dufferin will succeed in attaining the object for which he has come to India. His Excellency is a profound diplomatist, and he will not probably find it very difficult to so carry on the work of administration as will satisfy the different classes of people in this country. Lord Dufferin, it is hoped, will be able to bring the country peace, and when his term of office is over, both natives and Europeans will unite to proclaim his success. But it is not by only healing up differences between natives and Anglo-Indians that Lord Dufferin will be able to do justice to the manifold duties of his high office. His Excellency will have to do many things. The Bengal Tenancy Bill claims his foremost attention. This measure is not calculated to benefit either the landlord, the intermediate tenant, or the agricultural ryot, all of whom are protesting against it. The measure should therefore be so modified as might make it beneficial even to at least one of the classes interested in land, or it should be altogether withdrawn.

135. The same paper recurs to the subject of the Bill for the registration of permanent tenures. The Editor

Registration of permanent tenures.

will on another occasion comment on the merits and demerits of the measure, but in the meantime he is quite unable to say whether it will prove beneficial or injurious. There can of course be no doubt as to the laudable motives of Government in introducing this Bill, or as to the fact that it will, if zemindars are by it given any facilities of collecting their rents, do some good to the country. But the question is,

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Jan. 5th, 1885.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

considering that the measure is likely to produce beneficial as well as injurious consequences, and in view of the present state of the country chiefly injurious consequences, why should Government interfere in the matter at all?

Government can, however, minimise the evil apprehended by laying down that only those tenures in which the tenant possesses *mourusi* rights shall be registered, and that only tenures thus registered will be liable to be summarily sold by the zemindars for rent. If this were done the zemindars would be induced, owing to the facilities thus obtained of collecting rents, to confer those rights on their tenants, who might not have had them before; and this would go a long way to fulfil the object aimed at by the Bengal Tenancy Bill, while it would save the ryots from the ruinous litigation and cost of the proposed survey, which must follow from the passing of the Tenancy Bill. If the Bill for the registration of permanent tenures be passed in its present form, the ryots will have to bear the cost of registration and the further cost of litigation. As the proposed registration is likely to benefit both tenant and landlord, the cost of registration should be borne by both in equal proportions. To prevent an increase in the cost of litigation the Editor suggests that the disputes regarding registration should be referred to private arbitration for settlement. This might be done by referring them to the proposed village unions and local boards. As regards the proposal to confer powers of summary sale on zemindars, the Editor suggests that the arrangement regarding the payment of rent, which will cause the least hardship to tenants, is that the tenants should be allowed to pay their annual rents in instalments, the amount of each instalment being determined by their earnings during the part of the year covered by it, and that if all arrears are not paid up with the last instalment for the year a tenure will be liable to be summarily sold by the zemindar. Referring to the risks of season, the Editor remarks that it should be laid down that in unfavourable years the tenants shall only pay so much of their rents to the zemindar as may enable him to meet revenue demands. If zemindars are given powers for collecting rents from certain classes of tenants, similar to what they (the zemindars) possess over the putnidars, those classes of tenants also should be given the powers possessed by the putnidars. As the new powers proposed to be conferred upon the zemindars will enable them to reduce their establishment of rent collectors—an establishment which now costs them 25 per cent of their income from land, and yet cannot adequately perform the work of collection—a deduction of 10 per cent. of rent should be given to those tenants over whom the zemindars might be given powers of summary sale.

ANANDA BASAK
PATRIKA,
Jan. 5th, 1885.

136. The same paper remarks that what has already been published in the newspapers and established by evidence before the Jail Commission regarding the

Cruelties in the jails. the cruelties in the Presidency Jail ought to be considered sufficient to justify a change of the present system of jail discipline. Now that the authorities have been made acquainted with the true cause of the high rate of mortality in the jails, any lack of efforts on their part to remedy the evil will be construed as being simply their unwillingness to do it.

ANANDA BASAK
PATRIKA.

137. The same paper remarks that the reply given by Government to the petition of certain ryots of Utterparah, praying that a representative of the ryots should be taken into the Indian Legislative Council, has produced the greatest consternation. Government has informed the petitioners that if their prayer were granted, there would be delay in passing the Tenancy Bill into law. It would appear that the question of passing the Bill speedily is more important

The Tenancy Bill.

than the vital interests of tens of millions of ryots, who will be affected by the Bill. The Editor takes the occasion to take the *Statesman* to task for counselling Government not to listen to the complaints of the khas mehal tenantry.

138. The same paper remarks that the observations made by Lord Dufferin on the subject of the dress of the members of the Indian Association, who recently waited in deputation upon him, are not such as may cause pain to anybody; on the contrary, the natives should be pleased with him for having made them. His Excellency's words show his respect for the Hindu nation. The reason why many natives adopt European dress is that that dress, in consequence of the invidious system of administration which prevails in this country, enables the wearer to enjoy a certain fictitious importance. It is noteworthy, therefore, that in spite of that fact it is only a very few natives that wear European dress.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

139. The same paper remarks that Baboo Chunder Madhav Ghose, who has been offered and has accepted a judgeship of the High Court, is an able man. Of the other two appointments the people of Bengal would be glad if Baboo Brajendra Kumar Seal, the Judge of Bankura, were given one. He would be an ornament to the High Court Bench. Mr. Beverley has shewn himself unfit for the post which is going to be given him.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

140. The same paper remarks in reference to the title of K.C.S.I. conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor, that the distinction is not conferred in recognition of merit, but on every one who happens to be the ruler of Bengal. It would have, however, caused some surprise if the title had been given to Mr. Thompson somewhat earlier. Be that as it may, considering that Sir Rivers Thompson is an advocate of the system of trial by jury, all his other faults may be forgiven him. If he can succeed in introducing that system in Bengal on anything like an extensive scale, he will have conferred a great boon upon the people.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

141. The same paper says, Laluram Panday came to trouble for having sent up Mr. Walker for trial. Laluram indeed has not had to suffer imprisonment for it, but he has been ruined, and is still under suspension from office. The Police Inspector, who investigated the Francis case, has been dismissed from the service. Both these police officers have been declared by the authorities to be innocent, and yet both have in a manner been dismissed. After this, how will native police officers venture to investigate cases against European offenders?

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA

142. The *Surabhi*, of the 6th January, says that three natives should have been appointed to the three Additional Judgeships in the High Court. Had Lord Dufferin appointed natives to all the Additional Judgeships, he would have become very popular.

SURABHI,
Jan. 6th, 1885.

143. The same paper desires that Lord Randolph Churchill, whose views are extremely Conservative, may never be appointed Viceroy of India.

SURABHI.

144. The same paper says that English Judges are seldom punished for borrowing money from persons living under their jurisdiction, in contravention of the orders of Government. The writer is glad that the Secretary of State has dismissed a Madras Civilian for that offence.

SURABHI.

145. The same paper says that though Baboo Krishtodas Pal often injured his country in order to satisfy Government and Englishmen, it must be

SURABHI.

owned that on the whole his efforts for the political improvement of Bengal are unrivalled. It being so, every Bengali should attend his memorial meeting and contribute money towards the erection of a suitable memorial.

SURABHI.
Jan. 6th 1885.

146. The same paper says that a prisoner named Ratan was so cruelly beaten and tortured by Mr. Beadon, the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, that it became necessary to send him to the hospital. Ratan died shortly after his admission into the hospital. The *Statesman* has said that Mr. Beadon should be criminally prosecuted for homicide. The writer supports this proposal of the *Statesman*, and hopes that the whole country will support it. If Government does not adequately punish those who have been guilty of such inhuman cruelty in the Presidency Jail, the disgrace of British rule will know no limits.

Mr. Beadon and the death of a prisoner in the Presidency Jail.

SURABHI.

147. The same paper is glad to notice that at the desire of Her Highness the Maharani Surnomayi, Government has decided upon building a hostel for female students of the Medical College out of the money paid by her for the purpose.

A hostel for female students of the Medical College.

SURABHI.

148. The same paper says that the more the views of the officials become liberal the more will the country be benefited. Sir Auckland Colvin has recently given sufficient proof of his liberal views. Mr. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary, has also recently said that the object of British rule in India is "to raise the level of enlightenment (of India) to something like a European standard."

The liberal views of officials.

SURABHI.

149. The same paper says that the driver of the train that left Sealdah at 7-30 A.M., on the 27th December last, was drunk and disorderly, and tried to beat the station-master when he had got down at the Coomercolly station. Had a native driver, says the writer, been guilty of such an offence, not only would he have been dismissed, but the whole Anglo-Indian press would have clamoured against the appointment of natives as railway officers, and Sir Rivers Thompson would have perhaps written a long minute directing the exclusion of natives for ever from the post of Railway driver.

An English driver.

SURABHI.

150. The same paper does not agree with the *Indian Mirror* in thinking that the Lieutenant-Governor has entitled himself to knighthood by the proof which he has recently given of his affection for natives. The writer says that because Mr. Thompson was present on the occasion of the Belgachia reception of Lord Ripon, he cannot be called a friend of natives. Sir Rivers Thompson, far from showing friendliness to natives at present, is giving clearer proof of his dislike of them. By reducing the number of independent men and natives in his Council, and by increasing the number of English officials in it, Mr. Thompson has given clear proof of his dislike of natives.

Sir Rivers Thompson.

SURABHI.

151. The same paper says that Mr. Beames, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, who presided at the anniversary meeting of the Uttarparah Hitkari Sabha was offended at some remarks made by Babu Protap Chunder Majumdar upon the conduct of English ladies. The writer says that Englishmen should not expect flattery from natives for ever. It is by no means reasonable that natives will not speak the truth because the truth may be unpalatable to Englishmen.

Englishmen offended at unpalatable truths.

SURABHI.

152. The same paper says that the *Indian Mirror* has written several articles in bad taste upon Lord Dufferin's remarks upon the wearing of European dress.

Lord Dufferin's remarks upon the wearing of European dress by natives.

by natives. It is said that His Excellency's remarks upon the subject were made confidentially.

SURABHI.
Jan. 6th, 1885.

153. The same paper is very glad to see that Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee, the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, has been appointed to act temporarily as Inspector. Baboo Radhika Prasanna has long served with credit in the Education Department. Few men possess such experience regarding the state of education in the Presidency Division as he. The writer will be very glad if Baboo Radhika Prasanna is appointed permanently as the Inspector of Schools in that Division.

SURABHI.

154. The same paper says that there is no rule by Government forbidding the admission of natives into the Volunteer Corps. The admission of persons in the Volunteer Corps depends upon the will of the members of it. The European and Eurasian Volunteers are so hostile to natives that they are unwilling to admit natives into their corps. But native youths are admitted into the Volunteer Corps of England. Such hostility on the part of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians towards natives is not desirable. If this feeling be long cherished, very evil results may be produced. Government should make efforts for the admission of natives into the Volunteer Corps. The events of the last few months prove that a new nation has appeared upon India, which it will be impossible to rule by mere brute force. If the rights enjoyed by Englishmen are not now conferred upon Indians, there is probability of England's losing India sooner or later. In order that natives may obtain all the rights enjoyed by Englishmen, Government must appoint them to the high offices in the army and make arrangements for their admission into the Volunteer Corps. But this will not come to pass without earnest efforts on the part of natives.

155. The same paper says that Lord Ripon has entitled himself to the everlasting gratitude of Indians by making strenuous efforts to exempt India from the payment of the expenses of the Indian troops sent to fight in Egypt and by his success in exempting India from the payment of a considerable portion of these expenses. Owing to the rights conferred upon natives by Lord Ripon, they will really enjoy the blessings of Self-Government. If natives do not derive any benefit from Lord Ripon's measures, they will have themselves to thank for it.

SURABHI.

156. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 6th January, regrets that though at the end of the last calendar year there were two Mahomedan gentlemen, viz. Syed Amir Hossain and Syed Moazzum Hossain, who used to get a salary of more than Rs. 1,000, this year there is none who gets such high pay, while there are many Hindu gentlemen who hold very high appointments. The writer has very great confidence in the sense of justice of the Lieutenant-Governor, and hopes that he will not place one of the two great races inhabiting India to any disadvantage as regards the distribution of State patronage.

URDU GUIDE,
Jan. 6th, 1885.

157. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 6th January, says that every nation of conquerors conquers with the sword. But the English have conquered India by their superior intelligence. Some haughty Englishmen may say that they have conquered the country by the sword. But if Lord Clive, Lord Dalhousie or Lord Wellesley had been living, they would have given a different version of the story. English historians will bear witness as to the means employed by the English to obtain possession of Bengal and of Oudh. Had the Empress of India been amenable to the laws of India, and had Maharajah

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 6th, 1885.

A difficult problem.

Dhuleep Sing instituted a suit against her in the High Court, it would have been very difficult for the English to submit a written statement.

The English have done much good to the people of India. They have given them an education. The people are to thank the English alone that they are able to form some idea of the equality of the Americans of the practical good sense of the English and of the freedom of thought of the French. They also know that England has granted independence to Greece and helped Italy to take her position in the scale of nations.

The people are sensible of the benefits conferred on them by the English, and so they desire the long continuance of English rule. The writer does not know whether the English desire the long continuance of their dominion in India.

The writer does not think that the English will leave India of their own accord as is predicted by Mr. Bright and others. The Empress cannot leave India without the consent of the nation. But there are very few among the English who will sacrifice their own interest for the interest of humanity. No, that is impossible.

The English will have to retain India for making provision for their children. But the people of India will be glad if the English keep India for they know that they can enjoy independence only if the English retain it for a long time.

The English are a civilized nation. To govern 25 millions of uncivilized men, they must either be uncivilized themselves or must make the people civilized, and if the English want to retain India they should give education to the people and make them civilized. It is with this purpose that the English established schools and colleges all over the country. The docile people at once learned the newly discovered system of self-government and the principles of equality. The English are stupified at the unexpected result of their own liberal policy. They are puzzled. They sometimes send liberal administrators like Bentinck and Ripon, and grant the boons of education, of free press, and so on; at other times, again, they reduce the State aid to schools, gag the press, and so on. They desire that the people should receive a liberal education, but at the same time they desire that the people should be content with the present system of administration. But that is impossible. The doctrines of Mill and Rousseau are incompatible with the absolutism of the Great Mogul. If the English want to govern an ignorant nation they should abolish schools, and destroy the newspaper press. But if they think it at all advisable to teach English to the people, they should govern them in the same way as they govern Englishmen.

BURDWAN SAMITVANI
Jan. 6th, 1885.

158. The same paper says that Bengalis are often accused of being very litigious. But the frequent change of law under English rule makes them litigious. As an instance of this, the writer adduces the Bill for the registration of permanent rights. The registration will cost Rs. 5 to every one who desires to have his rights registered, and if the registration is contested, it will cost many times Rs. 5. The ill-feeling between zemindars and their tenants will go on increasing. The writer suggests that if the Government desires to have permanent rights registered, it should, instead of dragging people to Court, fix a fee for registration, so that every tenant may have his right registered in the office of the zemindars. As the case at present stands the zemindar refuses to register rights without a fee, and the tenant does not get his right registered because he has to pay something. If the Government compels registration and fixes a fee, the thing can be very easily done at the zemindar's *serista*.

159. The same paper is sorry that an able man like Baboo Jagabandhu Mitra, the late Vice-Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality, was not elected by the people.

The Burdwan Municipality.

He has been made a Commissioner on behalf of Government. Though a Commissioner, he has not been elected Chairman. The Commissioners, however, have not made a mistake in not making him their Chairman. They have done well in following the principle that none but elected Commissioners should be elected as office bearers of the municipality. If a Government nominee had been elected Chairman, it would have been said that Burdwan is not fit for self-government, as there is none among the elected Commissioners who can become its Chairman.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.
Jan. 6th, 1885.

160. The Cutwa correspondent of the same paper says that seven persons were kept in custody for a long time for being suspected of having taken part in a riot at Siluri. They were all released by the Sessions Court. They complain that while in custody they had very coarse food given them, and that they were very frequently beaten.

Oppression on prisoners in custody.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

161. The Santipore correspondent of the same paper complains that fear of tigers is on the increase at Santipore, and that they very often carry off cattle.

Tigers at Santipore.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI

162. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 6th January, asks why is not Mr. Beadon, the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, handed over to a criminal court on a charge of homicide? Nothing can be a matter of greater regret than that such cruelties should be practised by a Christian gentleman and under a Christian Government. If Mr. Beadon is not severely punished, the fact of his not being so punished will remain an indelible blot on the administration of Sir Rivers Thompson.

The cruelties in the Presidency Jails.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 6th, 1885.

163. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 7th January, is glad to hear that Mr. Thompson has been made a Knight. The title of K.C.S.I. does not confer so much honour upon the ruler of Bengal as it itself gets honoured by being borne by such a great ruler. Sir Rivers Thompson is the oldest civilian in Bengal. People expected much from his rule. But it is a matter of great regret that his love for his countrymen does not allow him to do as much good to the natives of Bengal as they expect from him. The writer humbly begs Sir Rivers to gratify the people in two respects; first he should check his subordinates in the mofussil who as a rule take part with their non-official countrymen. If he can put a stop to this, he will be remembered for all ages as a great benefactor. Secondly, he should have pity on the unfortunate inmates of prisons, and abolish the punishment of flogging in the jails.

The knighthood of Mr. Thompson.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA
Jan. 7th, 1885.

164. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 7th January, regrets that though three Additional Judges have been appointed to the High Court, no Mahomedan has been appointed to a Judgeship. There should be a Mahomedan Judge in the High Court who is well conversant with the Mahomedan Law. Otherwise the Mahomedan community will be at a great disadvantage as to the interpretation of their law which is as important as the law of any other community in India. The writer hopes that this grievance of Mahomedans will be removed in future.

Mahomedan appointments.

URDU GUIDE,
Jan. 7th, 1885.

165. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 8th January, remarks that though the English have now governed the country for upwards of a century, they have learnt but little about the people and their manners and customs. This is mainly because the European officials always seek to govern them by inspiring

European officials.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 8th, 1885.

them with fear, and do not care to mix with them. It now behoves these officials to labour to gain their love.

URDU GUIDE,
Jan. 8th, 1885.

166. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 8th January, says that public service has become very dear. Twenty years hence it would be impossible to obtain a situation

under the State. The writer therefore urges that arrangements should be made to give the people a technical education which will enable them to obtain a livelihood by following some trade or calling, and which will help the development of the resources of the country.

PRABHATI,
Jan. 10th, 1885.

167. In noticing an incident on the occasion of the opening of the Tarakesvara Railway, which has been viewed as an insult offered to the natives, the

Prabhāti, of the 10th January, remarks that when the police can thus insult natives of the highest ranks almost in the presence of the Viceroy, it is certain that they offer much greater insult to poor people in the mofussil. The writer asks Lord Dufferin to check the highhandedness of the police. The police officers are paid by the people; when they bear such ill-feeling towards the people, the non-official Europeans are sure to bear ill-feeling to a much greater extent.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Dec. 11th & 18th, 1884.

168. Referring to the proposal to divide the district of Midnapore into two independent districts, the *Samvād Bāhikā* makes the following remarks:—

“In our opinion that portion of the Midnapore district, where the people speak the Uriya language, should be attached to the Balasore district. In that case there would be no necessity to divide the Midnapore district into two. The Dantun and Raghunathpore thanas in that district, where the Uriya is spoken, should by all means be transferred to the Balasore district. This may increase the area of Balasore, as also lead to an increase of expenditure, but the additional expenditure will be far less than what it would be if the Midnapore district were divided into two. The arrangement proposed will not prove inconvenient to the residents of the above thanas, which with the Jaleswar and Baliapal thanas of the Balasore district may be formed into a sub-division of that district, having Jaleswar for its sub-divisional head-quarters. We hope the authorities will take our proposal into their special consideration.”

The *Utkal Darpan* also makes similar remarks and points out that the Balasore district, which is very small in area, may be considerably increased with advantage.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,

169. The same paper points out that a large number of the rate-payers of the Balasore Municipality are labouring under a misconception. They are under the impression that the election of Municipal Commissioners by them will result in the reduction of taxes which they are now paying to that municipality.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

170. The same paper does not approve of the attitude of a large number of Bengal zemindars towards Lord Ripon, the late Viceroy of India, in whose reception the native population of India were so enthusiastic.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

171. The same paper mourns the loss of two leading Rajahs of Orissa namely, the Rajahs of Narsingpore and Dhuracote. Their death has been a great loss to the Uriyas.

SAMVAD BAHIKA
Dec. 11th & 18th, 1884.

172. The controversy regarding the selection of Uriya school text-books is still going on in the columns of the same paper and of its contemporaries.

173. The *Utkal Dipiká* is surprised to learn that Kumar Baikuntha Nath De of Balasore was nominated as a Municipal Commissioner by Government and

Kumar Baikuntha Nath De.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Dec. 13th & 20th, 1884.

not elected by the rate-payers of that municipality.

174. The same paper contains an account of the introduction of the elective system in the Cuttack Municipality, in the course of which the Editor makes the

Municipal elections in Cuttack.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

following remarks:—

“We must admit that the election of Commissioners under the new Municipal law has, in the end, proved successful. We never expected that such a large number of competent rate-payers would be present at the polling places and there elect their representatives. Out of 1,400 competent rate-payers, so many as 640 were present at the polling places, and they generally selected the best men among them to serve as Municipal Commissioners.”

The paper further reports that many of the candidates for Municipal Commissionerships tried their best to secure the votes of the rate-payers in their favour, and for that purpose they delivered a large number of speeches.

175. The *Sangskaraka and Sebaka* for December also makes the following remarks on the same subject.—

Municipal elections in Orissa.

“The Municipal elections in Balasore, Puri and Cuttack passed off quietly and successfully. A delightful excitement, for the first time in the political history of Orissa, was visible in the faces of the electors. At the same time attempts were not wanting, if we are to believe the *Samvad Bahika* of Balasore, to adopt unfair means in securing private ends. We are not satisfied with the preponderating official element among the Commissioners, returned by the rate-payers of the Cuttack Municipality, though this is natural in a community where the best talents are enlisted in Government service. We hope our electors and Commissioners will take advantage of the present opportunity to educate and prepare themselves for local self-government, which will be soon conferred on them.”

SEBAKA,
Dec. 1884.

176. The letter of Dinanath Bandopadhyaya, attacking the Uriya Translator to Government, which was noticed in a recent number of our Weekly Report, has been

Government Uriya Translator.

the subject of comment both in the *Utkal Dipika* and the *Sangskaraka and Sabaka*. A correspondent, named Chintamonee Misra, writes a long letter to the last-mentioned paper, wherein he tries to prove that the statements of Dinanath were false.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

177. Referring to the construction of the railway that will pass through Chota Nagpore, the *Utkal Dipika* remarks that Government should lose no time to confer a similar boon on the people of Orissa, who stand in great need of it.

The Chota Nagpore Railway.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

178. The same paper urges all zemindars and raiyats having any interest in the Orissa High Level Canal to come forward and give their evidence regarding canal oppression before the Canal Commission, now sitting at Cuttack.

Orissa Canal oppression.

179. The *Utkal Darpan*, learns that a certain number of papers, such as the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman*, the *Saturday Evening Journal*, and the *Overland Mail*, &c. conducted by Englishmen, have been allowed by the postal authorities to dispatch copies of their papers at favourable rates, while the same favour is not shown to the conductors of other journals.

Complaint against the Postal Department.

UTKAL DARPAN
Dec 16th, & 23rd 1884.

180. The same paper expresses great satisfaction at the exposure of the unjust punishments generally inflicted on the prisoners in the Presidency Jail. It remarks that these punishments are simply tortures, compared with which

Cruelties in the Presidency Jail.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

the tortures of the olden times are as nothing. It therefore requests His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to put a stop to these cruelties.

SEBAKA.

181. Referring to the relations between the Press and Government, the *Sevaka* makes the following remarks—

Government and the Press.

“One great charge generally brought against the native papers is that they are not correctly informed as regards Government measures. This is true to a great extent, and the evil complained of can never be remedied unless the authorities undertake to supply correct information to the Press. We shall quote an instance. In Orissa we are very much interested in the deliberations and actions of the District Committees, to whose care matters pertaining to Education, Road Cess and Municipalities have been entrusted. Excepting in Puri, the proceedings of other Committees in Orissa are not published in the local *Uriya Gazette*, and the public are therefore entirely in the dark as to what these Committees are doing. There are other instances of like nature. At the same time, we must observe that no Government officer can take the Press into his confidence, if the latter assumes an unjustifiable attitude of opposition towards Government and takes pleasure under the plea of independence and patriotism to decry and deride men and methods without waiting to examine arguments for and against them.”

SEBAKA.

182. The same paper makes the following hopeful remarks in connection with the Local Self-Government Bill,

The Local Self-Government Bill.

now under the consideration of the Bengal Legislative Council—

“The opening speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Bengal Legislative Council is hopeful. We have secured the municipal law, and, if fortune favours us, the Local Self-Government Bill will be passed into law at no distant date.”

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE.

The 10th January 1885.